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SWEDEN AND METHODISM.

valuable Presbyterian paper, writes from Montauabout 1523-a considerable portion of which is devoted to a historical sketch of the efforts of the that country, and the means employed to effect proposition. the defeat of those efforts. The length of the letter prevents our publishing it entire-which otherwise we would gladly do-but we make room for the latter part, including the sketch re-

The religious state of this country also deelined. The faith of its early days disappeared. Real piety, zeal for the glory of God, the practice of good works, were displaced by empty The Lutheran clergy, at the head of whom were sixteen bishops and an archbishop, fell almost universally into a cold rationalism. The ancient edifice of the reformation was preserved whole; but its life was gone. A bad ecline of this church. Protestantism produced no the people, not hearing the truth from the pulpit,

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In this absence of the vital doctrines of the Gospel, the old intolerance was not laid aside. One concession was made in 1781, that was to allow at Stockholm the opening of a Romish chapel, but on condition that it should only be attended by strangers, and that the priests should make no proselyte among the inhabitants of the kingdom. This law still remains; and not long ago a painter named Nillson, a Swede by birth. having adopted the Roman Catholic faith, was cited before the court and severely punished. This fact produced much sensation; the ultramontane journals of Paris eagerly announced it, Here are your Protestants who talk so much of toleration! They, too, are intolerant, and punish without mercy a man who commits no other crime than that of being converted to Romanism.' We are not embarrassed, however, in our answer to such accusations. We blame severely the conduct of the Swedish consistories, and our principle is: Religious liberty for all, and in all countries. We also remind the ultra-montane editors of the words of our Lord: 'Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye.' (Matt. 7:5.) Not only against the Romanists do the Lutheran clergy show an intolerant spirit, but against Protestants themselves, as you will presently see by the obstacles opposed to the establishment of Methodists in this kingdom. I will abridge the

An English manufacturer named Owen, established himself in business in Stockholm. Belonging to the Weslevan communion, as well as many of his workmen, he asked leave to call a minister of his denomination, and the Rev. Mr. Stevens was authorized, in 1826, to preach in the private chapel of the manufacturer. It would seem that this first attempt was rather fruitless; for Mr. Stevens, on his return to England, adopted the principles of the Chartists, and the Methodist Conference expelled him from their communion. But things took quite another turn, when the Rev. George Scott was called to minister in the chapel at Stockholm. This faithful ing, attracted around his pulpit a crowd of hearparticular denomination, because the civil law did not allow it; but he a akened in many souls, by the blessing of God, feelings of repentance and faith. He took an active part in Bible societies, missionary societies and temperance societies, and, on the last subject, co-operated with the excellent delegate of the American churches, the Rev. Dr. Baird.

account published in the Berlin Evangelical Ga-

zette, from which I borrow the following facts:

Mr. George Scott traversed also the provinces of Sweden. He held religious meetings, exhorted his hearers to turn to the cross of Christ, and was for some an instrument of awakening, of consolation and blessing. His zeal and activity, which were not confined to one parish or one city, kindled against him the jealousy of the atheran pastors. They were angry that Geo. Scott, with a heart wholly in contrast with their cold formalism, and disdaining their dead orthodoxy, should discover new wants in the hearts of very flattering to the national clergy. In the month of February, 1838, Messrs. Geo.

Scott and Owen presented a petition to the king, asking leave to open a place of public worship. saying that the English residents at Stockholm were now too numerous to be accommodated in a private chapel. The king handed the request o the members of the General Consistory. They dared not refuse absolutely, but they annexed conditions and restrictions which showed their illhumor. They replied that, according to the toleration act of 1771, they could not prevent the Methodists from purchasing ground on which to build a church; that, however, the city did not lack preachers, and that there was no need of forming a new congregation; that they granted the leave requested, but on condition that this church should be attended only by Englishmen, or by Swedes born in England, and that religious service should be performed only in the English language, on Sunday and the official feast-days. consistory added, that the Weslevan preacher should be forbidden to extend his efforts be-

This decision made quite a noise. The political papers took notice of it-not from any zeal for religion, but because of its opposition to libinciples. They attacked especially the clause which forbade the use of the Swedish language. They maintained that it was inconsistent and unjust, since even Romanists could hear in their chapel preaching in Swedish. The consistory was very sensitive to this opposition, and published a defence, in which they tried to justify all their steps. Their defence is remarkable in more than one respect. The Lutheran pastors accuse, on one hand, the Methodists of being fanatics, and on the other they maintain that dancing, opera singing and the theatre, are things perfectly harmless. This is very logical, and a close connection between these two assertions. Plainly, the same men who advocate the ball room and the theatre, must charge

hodists with fanaticism. The king ended the dispute, by allowing to the English to open a church and to preach in the Swedish language. The new place of worship was dedicated in the month of October, 1840. During the whole winter it was filled by a numauditory, often to overflowing. This success did not diminish, as you may believe, the ssatisfaction of the national pastors. New complaints were made against the Methodists, and the ld law was appealed to, which forbids Swedes from attending on the worship of any foreign

Roman Catholics. I am happy to say that sev- look on and see a noble nation massacred. English Methodists to spread evangelical piety in eral pastors were themselves opposed to this

> Things were thus when the Rev. George Scott made, in 1841, a visit to the United States, in order to collect money for different religious obiects, and in particular to defray the expenses of building his church. The pious pastor was well been reported with more or less accuracy by the ful publication; I am censured for my

church had to be temporarily closed. Slanderous with forbearance and Christian candor. pamphlets were published in Stockholm. All the 2. Br. Allen quotes and animadverts upon the nemies of the Gospel, great and small, infidel following extract from my article. "The fact

Though gone, he yet speaketh!

factory. It would seem that the Lutheran clergy begin to be ashamed of their intolerance. The door into the visible church is baptism? And if above, has opened the eyes of the public and of visible church, agreeably to my original assertion, has disgraced itself before Europe, seeks to esthis conclusion legitimate? Further, bating all tablish more liberal institutions. Already it has the great authors I have by my side for many of passed an act of toleration for Norway. Three bishops partook in this righteous act. According to the terms of the new law, entire liberty of con
"Thus, therefore, if children are expressly descience and of worship are allowed to all Chris- clared to be members of Christ's church, then tian denominations. Dissenting ministers shall are they the proper subjects of baptism, which is and zealous servant of Christ soon learned the have the same rights as members of the national the initiatory rite into every portion of that Swedish language, and, by his pungent preach- clergy. Every individual shall be free to pass church which is visible." Institutes, 3d vol., p. from one communion to another. Such acts do 390. This is perfectly my view. Again, ers. He did not make, indeed, proselytes to his honor to the reformed religion; and we hope (infants) are members of his mystical body, the that Sweden, subjected to the same government church; of which membership, baptism is now, as Norway, will follow soon so excellent an ex- as circumcision was then, the initiatory rite. ample. Let us leave intoleration to Popery; the Inst. 3d vol., p. 389. Numerous citations might

PICTURE OF EUROPE.

choly picture which appears in the French Con- new birth. The baptism of young children is to stitutionel, and then thank the God of nations for be retained in the church." land in which he lives :-

are in movement through despair; and the old baptized infants have the "mark of difference their hearers, and give rise to comparisons not the executioner. The kingdom of Naples and bers of the visible church? Again, "that he the Roman States have lately witnessed sanguin- (the child) may be baptized with water and the ary executions. Lucerne is a vast prison, after Holy Ghost, and received into Christ's holy Polish insurrection, and to sprinkle with a gener- is Methodistical. ous blood the divided provinces. Such are the 3. Further: This relation to the church is not results of the pretended conservative policy merely nominal and indifferent, but it is covewhich prevails in Europe. The governments, a nantal and gracious. It is positive-involving all moment frightened by the popular movements the rights, privileges and blessings of the visible produced by the revolution of 1830, soon re-church-as well as godly instruction, admonition covered their peace of mind when the revolt was and discipline. All this follows. What does

minated by force, and that in this sense there church. 2. It is a pledge of gracious acceptnever are decisive victories. Arrangements ance through Christ. 3. It is a sign of the placalone reconcile nations that have risen, even with ability of God. 4. It is the symbol of regenera triumphant power. To govern, is to enter into ation. 5. It is a bestowment of a title to all the arrangements. But the European governments, graces of the covenant of which it is the initiawith the exception perhaps of Prussia, appear tory rite. 6. It conveys a present, substantial more opposed than ever to all arrangement. and efficacious blessing. 7. It secures the gift of Every where despotism has become more oppres- the Holy Ghost, by which those children who die sive and more intolerant. Rome, far from keep- in infancy are actually regenerated, and those ing her promises, still recent, demands the extra- who live are graciously prepared for instruction dition of those unfortunate men that aimed at ob- and salvation. All this is Methodism, else Richtaining a moderate liberty; the Jesuits divide and Watson is no authority. Will Br. Allen break Switzerland; Austria sends to the Pontifical a lance with the following extract which estabgovernment counsels of despotism, and the ultra- lishes all these points? "To the infant child, it nontane party of Switzerland counsels reaction; is a visible reception into the same covenant and the Emperor of Russia has waged war, not only church-a pledge of acceptance through Christon the remnants of the Polish nation, but on fam- the bestowment of a title to all the grace of the ily affections, remembrances, creeds and con- covenant as circumstances require, and as the sciences. The French government, which rep- mind of the child may be capable, or made caresented on the continent liberal and moderate pable of receiving it; and as it may be sought ideas, and which ought to defend them, has com- in future life by prayer, when the period of reapletely abandoned its mission. It has become son and moral choice shall arrive. It conveys conservative, ultramontane, reactive, as it is pos- also the present blessing of Christ, of which we sible to be in France. It makes common cause are assured by his taking children in his arms, with the European conservatives, who refuse all and blessing them; which blessing cannot be arrangements and struggle against all progress. | merely nominal, but must be substantial and effi-

policy-often oppressive, always unintelligent- Spirit in those secret spiritual influences by which several states of Germany are in movement for the actual regeneration of those children who religious or political reforms; that the Italians and die in infancy is effected, and which are a seed the Poles encounter death to escape refrom an in- of life in those who are spared, to prepare them supportable tyranny; and that Switzerland is per- for instruction in the word of God, as they are petually torn by civil war? In Poland much taught it by parental care, to incline their will ments, which are about to spill it, believe that in them the war against inward and outward evil, they will there drown liberty, and that they will so that they may be divinely assisted, as reason

Whatever may be the result of this insurrec- adults, the sign and pledge of that inward grace, rangements with her?

called him pietist, visionary, madman, &c. Some their warmest sympathies to those noble struggles Lutheran preachers publicly anathematized these of a people whom overpowering numbers may A correspondent of the New York Observer, a sectaries. An angry paper was sent to the con- crush, whom violence may decimate, but who sistory, requesting that measures should be taken will ever continue to protest against the wrongs ban, in France, a very interesting letter, giving the history of Protestantism in Sweden since to suppress the Wesleyans, and in the states gendone to them; who, though beaten down and the history of Protestantism in Sweden since eral of the kingdom, a motion was offered to imbleeding, will still look in proud disdain upon pose heavy restrictions upon Methodists and those pretended free governments who cowardly

For the Herald and Journal.

INFANT BAPTISM-REV. S. ALLEN.

Mr. Editor,-1. My article in the Herald of received by American Christians, and collected April 29th, commending Br. Trafton's tract on large sums. The object of his mission called infant baptism, has called forth a spicy animadhim often to speak in public meetings of the state version from Br. S. Allen. I penned that article of religion in Sweden. His addresses having with a sincere desire to aid in circulating a use-Swedish papers, raised against him a hue and cry. The infidel newspapers accused him of having basely calumniated their country. The consistory took the opportunity to revenge their old hatter dayainst Methodists. The government interfered in the matter through their organ, the Minister of Worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of Worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship, and even on the stage a play-ister of worship and any or the invisible community and any or the community and any or the community and any or the church, in such a sense as to ender them proper them they in such a sense as to ender them proper them they in such a sense as to ender them proper them they in such a sense as to ender them proper them they in such a sense as to render them proper them they in such a sense as clesiastical organization, in which personal merit tred against Methodists. The government interwas overlooked, contributed still to hasten the defered in the matter through their organ, the Minitiousness, nor the objectionable "sentiments and longer in Sweden a single great theologian, nor actor dared to personate Mr. George Scott, repaired in Sweden a single great theologian, nor actor dared to personate Mr. George Scott, repaired in succession we have heard of, and one for which one eminent preacher, nor one religious writer of resenting him in the character of Tartuffe.

There was a perfect dearth; and These unworthy attacks were echoed by the certain persons amongst us are said to entertain populace. Some wretches clothed themselves in the dress of policemen, and broke into the Wesleyau Church, interrupted divine worship, and the and having great regard for Br. A., I shall rejoin

> and formalist, were bent on stigmatizing the is, all baptized infants are, by virtue of their bap-Methodists as enemies of the people. The Rev. tism, members of the church." This quotation Mr. Scott applied to the magistrate for leave to is not correct. I said, as any one will see by rere-commence worship in his chapel, in the Swed-ferring to my article, "The fact is, all baptized ish language. But this request was refused, by infants are, by virtue of their baptism, members vote, on the 25th of April, 1842. The pastor of this church," not the church. I had just been appealed to the king, but without success .- speaking of two churches-the invisible and visi-Seeing that there was nothing more for him to do ble. All infants are members of the invisible at Stockholm, he quitted Sweden and returned to church. But of the visible church I remarked. London, where he now officiates as a faithful and that "all baptized infants are, by virtue of their seful minister.
>
> These facts deserve the reprobation of all concludes, or the one invisible, as they are memcientious men, whatever be their religious faith. bers of that prior to baptism, and by virtue of Shame on Protestants who persecute their breth- their unconditional justification through Christ.ren! They thus show that they are still half Here is one error. It seems Br. A. doubts the Papists, that they do not understand the spirit of the reformation. The Rev. Mr. Scott made a proves me for inculcating it. He says, "If the full defence of his conduct to the London Confesentiment of the above extract is the sentiment rence. He proved that he did not propose to of our church, I have greatly misapprehended make proselvies to his own particular commu- our doctrines upon this point." I think, my dear He expresses large and tolerant views in brother, you "have greatly misapprehended our regard to ecclesiast cal forms. His only offend- doctrine upon this point." Is not this the docing was that he pleaded resolutely the cause of trine of all the reformed churches, that God his divine Master. But it is consoling to think has on earth two charches-one visible and the that the work of Mr. Scott is not stopped by his other invisible? That the visible church is comdeparture. He left in Sweden, not only among posed of all baptized persons, whether infants or laity, but among the pastors, deep traces of adults-whether justified or not-provided they his visit. The inhabitants of the provinces which are not excommunicated? That the invisible he traversed, remember him with lively gratitude. church is composed of all justified persons whethhough gone, he yet speaketh! er infants or adults—whether baptized or not? The last news from Sweden seems more satis- Is not this position orthodox? If so, then does

affair of the painter Nillson, which I have stated so, then all baptized infints are members of the some of the pastors. The government, which and contrary to Br. A's animadversion? Is not reformation must only live and thrive by liberty. be made from the same author, but these are sufficient. A lion may be known by his claws.— Let the Discipline now speak: "Art. XVII. Of Baptism. Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christians. are distinguished from others that are not bap-Let every American read the following melan-tized, but it is also a sign of regeneration, or the

the blessings which abound in the free and happy Now does not this article justify the idea that baptism is the visible "mark of difference" be-Europe presents a sad spectacle. From the tween Christians and the world, and also that extremity of Italy to Warsaw, oppressed nations young children are to be baptized? If, then, governments employ no other means of imposing whereby Christians are distinguished," are they bedience than musket shots, imprisonment and not visible Christians, and of consequence memhaving been a field of battle. Russia, Austria church, and be made a lively member of the same. and Prussia advance their soldiers to envelop the Formula for In. Bap., Discipline. So far my view

baptism do for an infant? 1. It visibly inducts They forgot that intestine wars are never ter- him into the covenant of grace, and the visible Is it surprising, that under the influence of this cacious. It secures, too, the gift of the Holy is about to be shed. Do the old govern- and affections to good, and to begin and maintain

be dispensed with entering some day into ar- strengthens, to make their calling and election sure. In a word, it is both as to infants and to

tion, (says the National,) all Europe will deem it which, although modified in its operations by the holy, heroic, sublime. Martyrs may be made, difference of their circumstances, has respect to but there will be no criminals. All those who do and flows from a covenant relation to each of communion. The political journals became hostile in their turn to the Rev. George Scott. They

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with Christ as the head of his mystical body, the become two-fold more the children of hell." Now church—and the communion of the Holy Ghost." this proves too much. It proves that discipline is

again, we join issue. He says, "for one, I have never supposed that infants, by virtue of their baptism, were regarded by us as members of the dead branches from a living vine?

pline cannot be exercised over the invisible church; because none but God can know who communicants might throng the sacramental compose that church. Let this point be kept board. They can come, unless disciplined. in mind. Church discipline therefore can be administered only upon the visible body of Christ. copal church instructs all her baptized children. the visible church are bound by certain stipu- baptism and profess faith in Christ. All others ulations and covenant engagements, solemnly are passed by or tacitly cut off; at least, until entered into at baptism. A compact is formed. It can be dissolved only by mutual consent. All its members are united together under a code of the same. After catechetical instruction, they laws drawn from the Bible. These laws are im- receive all such baptized children as they judge perative. They must be obeyed or violated .- fit into covenant; all others they tacitly repel, o But if violated, they must be vindicated by the pass by. Nearly all the Reformed churches do infliction of their penalties upon their transgres- the same. This has all the practical benefits of sors. This must be inevitable. The church holds excommunication, and it is all I would recomthe rod alike over all her members. What one mend. But to baptize children, and then let is bound to keep, all must keep. They "are all them live and die in the visible church as they baptized into one body." tion into the visible church is not a mere irre- and making it like a resplendent city on a hill .sponsible, human transaction, which has no bind- In conclusion, as Br. A. has not contented himng force upon baptized infants in after years; self with merely animadverting upon my "sentibut it is invested with all the solemnity of a cov- ments and language," but has quoted Latin, reenant. Says Mr. Watson :- "It is clear, there- ferred learnedly, if not with some personal insin fore, that by this very act, they bind themselves uations to "succession," rebuked my language of a visible church. It is of no use to plead I hope not altogether ungraciously, if not successthat they must act for themselves. The whole further. Yours respectfully, doctrine of infant baptism goes upon the supposition that parents can bring their children into the visible church by baptism, and so involve them in baptismal obligations and covenant vows that they cannot throw them off with impunity .-These children belong especially to the churchthey are the lambs of the flock. They are to be instructed, reproved, and "trained up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Under God, they are amenable to the Church. They are its soul from the body." This seems to me to be visibly incorporated members. This has been only the immediate cause of death; yet all atproved. Now can Br. A. tell us how they can tempts at defining have ended just there. Who be severed from the church, in case they refuse can tell us how the soul is united to this lump of to assume their baptismal vows and profess faith clay? How our senses are made to serve this in Christ, except by excommunication, either tac- inhabitant? How thoughts move this subtil maitly or publicly pronounced? "Him that is a beretic, after the first and second admonition, reject." Can the body lose a limb but by amputation? The fact is, baptized children are either and unto dust shalt thou return," stands registerbody of death to corrupt the whole body. But wrapped in eternal snow, as where they are members by universal consent.

and godly discipline.
Says Mr. Watson, "The expulsion of unworthy

must, therefore, be the subjects of wholesome

7. Let it not be said that the Methodist church has no disciplinary power over her baptized children, because, by their baptism, they are members of the visible church, and not the Methodist church. If this objection be valid, it destroys all discipline. If, because a portion of the visible church does not have jurisdiction over the whole, local members; then because a single Methodist, Congregationalist, or Baptist church does not have fore, such church cannot discipline its unworthy communicants. Hence, no church can administer discipline. But the true doctrine is this. The visible church is composed of all Christian bodies bearing the various titles, Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, Protestant, Episcopal, Presbyterian, &c. For Christ has said: "I am the vine, consumption, like mildew, is blasting the fair being united to Christ, has derived from him supreme jurisdiction over their own members. As, therefore, when any person joins the M. E. Church, located in any one town, he virtually belongs to the M. E. Church the world over; so putrid bodies.. There the pale king wraps a when a child is baptized in any branch of the visible church, he is virtually a genuine member of the true visible church. Consequently, each visible branch of the church has legitimate jurisdiction over its own baptized children.

8. But Br. A. tells us, he had supposed that baptized infants were not "proper subjects of church discipline, until they had assumed their baptismal obligations, and professed faith in baptismal obligations are professed faith in baptismal obligations. render one liable to discipline, but an assumption time, with those who are to succeed us the vicof baptismal obligations and a profession of faith of baptismal obligations and a profession of faith in Christ are necessary. This is true of an adult. Their faces are black and distorted with agony— But in the case of an infant, church membership mences at baptism. This cannot be denied. And their limbs and bodies are bloated and inflamed. when church membership begins, the responsi-bilities and liabilities of such a relation also begins. And groans, like distant thunder, burden every 9. Again, Br. A. is entangled in the folds of

cites a Roman Catholic as witness against me .-Catholic, saw and lamented the tendency of this move the sting of death, and unless the Messenpractice to fill the church with unconverted perractice to fill the church with unconverted persons." Then a Catholic can see something that have been our inevitable fate. Now we do not is good! But pray, since all baptized infants are members of the visible church, which practice tends most to fill the church with unconverted persons-the one recommended by Br. A. to keep all such baptized children in the church, though grown up and apostatized; or the one I advocate, to labor with them, and finally, if incor- Jesus Christ, and the hope of a glorious resur rigible, to cut them off? His would overrun the rection. The chains will be loosed, and awak-

logic. He says: "If d'scipline should be rigidly ten, Death is swallowed up in victory." enforcer, the excommunicated children would Columbia, Me.

with this proves too much. It proves that discipline is worse than nothing—that it actually deprayes and ruins its subjects. If rigid discipline will make children, who are the best subjects of it, two-fold more than are made partakers of Christ's covenanted blessing—a blessing which, according to Watson, "cannot be merely nominal, but must be substantial and efficacious." This point I deemed to be settled, notwithstanding Br. A's animadversion. Who now has greatly misapprehended ed to be settled, notwithstanding Br. A's animadversion. Who now has greatly misapprehended our doctrines, I or Br. A.?

4. Let me now refer to another point, upon which Br. A. animadverts. I contend that baptized infants are the subjects of church discipline; but Br. A. maintains the contrary. Here, are in the subjects of the subje

communion, crowds of unworthy and apostate

6. It is also evident that all the members of and then confirms all such as assume the vows of That baptismal induc- list, is not separating the church from the world, to comply with the original terms of communion into which they have entered."—Inst., vol. 3, p. schooling, I shall pay my respects to him in 340. This he says respecting all the members another communication, as brief as possible, and that infants are not bound by their parents, and fully; after which I may not reply to any thing

HENRY W. ADAMS.

For the Herald and Journal.

DEATH. " Death has passed upon all."-PAUL.

Death is generally defined "the separation of the

not in the visible church at all, by virtue of their ed against each of the human race. Death is a baptism; or, in case of future apostacy, they traveller who visits every land. His dark sail has must be cast out; or else they must remain as a passed every sea; he is as familiar with regions

Sabean odors from the spicy shore Of Araby the blest."

As a police man he patrols every street. The members, after admonition, devolves upon those length of man's life has varied. At present but to whom the administration of the sacraments- few, comparatively, reach the age of three score the signs of communion—is entrusted, and there- years and ten, and those few bend trembling upon fore upon ministers, for this reason: that, as the staff, and dim are their visions of the smiles "shepherds" of the flock under the "chief and tears of friends. The time has been, when Shepherd," they are charged to carry his laws man sustained the weight of nearly a thousand into effect. These laws, it is neither with them, years, before sinking into the grave. What a nor with the people, to modify; they are already fund of knowledge must they have gathered from declared by superior authority." Inst., 3d vol., the Bodleian of nature, as century after century

passed by, "Till old experience did attain, To something like prophetic strain.

More than twenty generations such as ours might have waited at the same patriarch's feet, to catch the words of wisdom falling from his lips, his countenance still ruddy and his locks glossy church does not have jurisdiction over the whole, therefore that portion cannot discipline its own level members, then because a single Methodist lived the longest, it is said "he died." He was found to be like one of us, vulnerable to disease, jurisdiction over the entire denomination, therehad not found the panacea; and during the long truce which he enjoyed, failed to fortify hinself against the king of terrors.

Could we from one point behold all that death is doing at this hour, how shocking would be the The victims of burning fever are every flowers of earth; the plague, like a thick cloud, hangs over many lands, and drops of death are thickly falling, and whole cities are depopulated, or rather inhabited by thousands of unburied. host of his captives in a sheet of fire; and here the sea at his command, swallows a multitude of shrieking ones. The keen blast of winter is chilling, in many, the tide of life. The ruffian is lifting his steel, or mingling the fatal cup.-Study, care, and toil are doing effectual service; and battle fields are paved with dead and dying

their eyes are blood-shot and wildly rollinghis own net. He charges my theory with filling the church with unconverted persons. He even the church with unconverted persons. snatch us from the grave," an angel cannot re

There the dear flesh of Jesus lay, And left a long perfume."

To faith is given the victory through our Lore church with church lumber; mine would purge ened by the trumpet's sound, this mortal shall pu it. Against which theory, lies his "animadversion?" And with which would "the great Passon, have "ached for the long sleep and narrow cal "agree.

10. Let me here urge an objection to Br. A.'s shall be brought to pass the saying that is writ-

For the Herald and Journal.

PREACHING.

Dear Br. Stevens,-In behalf of the bleeding languishing cause of Jesus Christ, I do, as a minister of the New Testament thank you most sincerely for re-publishing Mr. Wesley's letter on "Preaching Christ," in the Herald of May 13th. In seeking words to express my feelings, I am lost. It would almost seem that that devoted man of God saw with a prophet's eye, the effect of what he calls "Gospel preachers" on the people called Methodists. My own soul has bled in deep sorrow at the results of such kind of gospel preaching nowadays, instances of which are so palpable ing nowadays, instances of which are so palpable and numerous that we can scarcely run amiss of it. Hundreds of societies are in our midst who cannot and will not learn the plain "Methodist manner of preaching Christ" as described by Mr. Wesley. Give us popular preachers, is the constant cry—thereby seeking that kind of instruction that will suit "itching ears," which will not hear but "turn away from the truth." Sad evidences of these things are to be seen in all our borders. of these things are to be seen in all our borders.

As a pecceany fait ful "law and gopel" preacher, of the true Wesleyan stamp, when sent to follow such influence finds little sympathy and meets with coldness.

It has caused as much wonder to me as any one thing in my life, how a professed gospel minister can hold out the promises of the Bible to those in the church who are known to be constant and habitual breakers of God's most holy law. Thus evidently "daubing them with untempered mortar," and instructing them to practice a system of deception that must end in their damnation. This kind of "Gospel preaching," has corrupted the people and it is no use to cloak or seek to cover the matter up, for it has come out and cannot be hid. It has, as Mr. Wesley said, "vitiated their tastes so that they cannot relish sound doctrine; and spoiled their appetites, and fed them on sweetmeats till the genuine wine

of the kingdom is quite insipid." If this state of things continues among us, the future is not hid. Ichabod will be inscribed upon the walls of the church-a mere shell will be left -the noise, that of "a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." I am aware that such anticipations are gloomy, but the present announces God being my helper, as I commenced years ago, so I must and will continue to "cry aloud and spare not," but show to all that "the day of vengeance," as well as "the acceptable year of

the Lord" is at hand. Maine Con., May 26.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE TEMPLE OF GOD.

"Know ye that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?" It would be well for professed Christians to remember this question when they are tempted to conform to the spirit and customs of the world, and ask themselves, if this and that thing is befitting the temple of God. These temples are professedly dedicated to the service of the most Most High, but how sadly are many of them desecrated. The love of the world, its honors, its riches and its pleasures, including a love of ease and show, together with pride and unbelief, are to be found in them, and God is robbed of the honor and glory due to his holy name. When the Savies entered the temple at Jerusalem, he found a similar state of things; and is it to be wondered at, that he made scourge, and drove from his temple and presence such hateful occupants? May we not tremble lest some scourge is now being prepared by the Lord to drive out from his presence all lukewarm and hypocritical professors of the present age, whose hearts the Holy Spirit can no longer dwell in, and leave them to perish with the unbelieving Jews? Let us pause and inquire, "Lord, is it I?" Is the temple of my heart defiled? The scourge now preparing for us as a nation, may be war, or it may be pestilence, or something else that will humble our national pride, and lay our boasted honor in the dust .-But a scourge of this character may be considered as one of "small cords," in comparison with some others of a more personal nature which God may inflict. For instance, what can be more fearful than to have the Holy Spirit take its everlasting flight from us? There is great danger of this, if we resist and grieve its tender influence upon our hearts. God has said, that his "spirit shall not always strive." He has also given the command, "Quench not the Spirit."-Those who habitually disobey this command, are in a most perilous condition. "He that being often reproved, and hardeneth his neck, (or heart,) shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." Now this Holy Spirit "hath appeared to all men, teaching us, that denving ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly, in this present world." In view of these sacred declarations, are we not in danger of a scourge, not made of small cords merely, but of something heavier and more severe, if we are not more careful how we defile the temple of God? Let the reader follow out the solemn subject here suggested, and make his own application, while he bears in mind that "If any man shall defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy."

For the Herald and Journal.

A WORD FOR THE WORTHY. Bishop Janes said of preachers' wives, "They

are as capable of the chivalry of heaven as we. They are indeed a noble and self-sacrificing class, and will not thank me for saying it; for when they have left happy homes, to wander with no certain dwelling place, with no guaranty against want, but "the Lord will provide," they have not so much as whispered of "sacrifice, even in their secret chamber. If they have wanted shelter for a night, if they have been destitute of bread for a day, instead of filling the world with complaints, unmurmuring they have thought of Him, who to give them rest in heaven, passed through this vale of tears, a sojourner, not having where to lay his head. They hold in utter contempt that ingratitude which constantly presents the trials of the itinerancy, (great as they are in comparison with what many endure,) as though they were "worthy to be compared with the glory to be revealed in us." sight, and steadfast heart they bring to the strife, and more than half of victory. And if the pastor's heart becomes faint, (and we know it does sometimes,) they take the word which he has so often applied to the great comfort of others, and say, "they that turn many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

Though the form and profession of godliness are kept up by many without the life and power of it, yet the life and power of it will not long be

kept up without the form and profession of it.

Those that slight God in their prosperity, will find themselves under the necessity of seeking him when they are in trouble.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF FACTS

RESPECTING THE LONDON CONVENTION. The Provisional Committee of the proposed Evan-

gelical Alliance submit the following brief summa of facts in explanation of their views and efforts.

The church of the living God is essentially one
All the "faithful in Christ Jesus," of every com munity of Christians, are, by virtue of their union with him, united also to one other. Their unity nevertheless, is more real than apparent. In the New Testament it is affirmed, and to their own con sciousness it is accertained, but it is not adequately exhibited to the observation of men.

The manifestation of the unity of believers in the

common faith and fellowship of the gospel, is at object which, in every age, has engaged the prayer of the faithful, and which at the present time is sought perhaps more earnestly and generally than a any former period.

y former period. Earnest prayer necessarily leads to practical effort taking place in different countries with a view ate the harmony existing in the church of Christ, and to promote its development in a more perfect form, much attention has been fixed on the ence held in Liverpool on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October last, and the measures which have re

On that occasion, two hundred and sixteen breth ren, from twenty denominations of Protestants, met together for consultation and united prayer. After much free and earnest discussion, the were adopted with entire unanimity. The most important, as indicating the views and principles of the assembled brethren in relation to the subject of

"I. That the conference record with delight and heartfelt thanksgiving to God, that, after the most frank and unreserved expression of their sentiments, by brethren of various denominations present, there has been found not only a general and warm desire for extended Christian union, but ample ground o common truth, on a cordial belief in which the as sembled brethren could themselves unite, for man important objects, and also invite the adhesion of all evangelical Christians; so that, cheered by these auspicious commencements, the conference would go forward with their great object, depending upon continued help from the divine Head of the church; and now determine that a more extensive meeting shall be convened in London, in the summer of next year, to which Christians from various parts of the arld shall be invited.

"II. That, as the conference rejoice in the sub stantial agreement which exists among the people of God, so they are deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of exhibiting and carrying out that greement: believing, as they do, that the alienation differences, has been one of the greatest evils in the church of Christ, and one main hindrance to the progress of the gospel; and that the aspect of affairs a religious view, both at home and abroad, i such as to present the strongest motives to union and

III. That the conference, postponing the prepar deem it sufficient for the present to intimate, that the parties who shall be invited to the future meetshall be such persons as hold and maintain what are usually understood to be evangelical views in regard to such important matters of doctrine as the ollowing, viz. :

1. The divine inspiration, authority, and suffi-

ciency of Holy Scripture.
The Unity of the Godhead, and the Trinity of persons therein.
3. The utter depravity of human nature, in con

sequence of the Fall.

4. The incarnation of the Son of God, and his work of atonement for sinners of mankind.

The justification of the sinner by Faith alone 6. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner. 7. The right and the duty of private judgment in the interpretation of holy Scripture.

 in the interpretation of holy Scripture.
 The divine institution of the Christian mini try, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Sup-

"IV. That in the prosecution of the present a tempt, the conference are clearly and unanimously of opinion, that no compromise of their own views, or sauction of those of others, on the points on which on the part of any who concur in it; but that all should be held as free as before to maintain and advocate their views, with all due forbearance and brotherly love. Further, that any union or alliance should be understood to be an alliance of individual Christians, and not of denominations or anches of the church; and the design of this alliance shall be to exhibit, as far as practicable, the essential unity of the church of Christ; and, at the same time, to cherish and manifest, in its various branches, the spirit of brotherly love; to open and maintain, by correspondence and otherwise, fraternal between all parts of the Christian world; and, by the press, and by such Scriptural means as in the progress of this Alliance, may be deemed it, to resist not only the efforts of Popery every form of superstition and infidelity, and to promote their common Protestant faith in our own

and other countries." "V. That this meeting desire to express their humiliation before God and his church, for all the divisions of the Christian Church, and especially for every thing which they may themselves have afor spoken in theological and ecclesiastical discussions, contrary to speaking the truth in love; an they would earnestly and affectionately recommend to each other in their own conduct and particularly in their own use of the press, carefully to abstain from and put away all bitterness, and wrath, and anger and clamor, and evil speaking, with all malice; and in all things in which they may yet differ from one another, still to seek to be kind, tender-hearted, forbearing one another in love, forgiving one anothe even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven them every thing seeking to be followers of God as dear children, and to walk in love, as Christ also has

VI. That as the Christian union which this conference desire to promote, can only be attained through the blessed energy of the Holy Spirit, the conference unanimously recommend the members present, and absent brethren, to make this matter the subject of simultaneous weekly petition at the throne of grace, in their closets and families; and suggest the forenoon of Monday as the time for that purpose. The conference appointed a provisional committee, with directions to take such steps as might appear

ecessary or desirable to make its intentions erally known, and to convene a larger meeting in London, in the course of the ensuing summer, when the proposed Evangelical Alliance should be formed. informity with this appointment, the Provisional Committee, acting in four divisions, severally holding their meetings in London, Liverpool, gow, and Dublin, have proceeded to discharge the confided to them, and at an aggregate meeting,

held in January last, in Liverpool, they adopted the following resolutions:—

"I. That, in seeking the correction of what we

believe to be wrong in others, we desire, in humble dependence on the grace of God, to obey ourselves and by our practice and influence to impress upon others, the command of Christ, to consider first the beam that is in our own eye; that we will therefore strive to promote each in his own communion spirit of repentance and humiliation for its peculiar sins, and to exercise a double measure of forbearance in reproving, where reproof is needful, the faults of those Christian brethren who belong to other bodies

2. That, when required by conscience to assert and any views or principles wherein we differ from Christian brethren who agree with us in vital truth, we will aim earnestly, by the help of the Holy Spirit, to avoid all rash or groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions, and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christ, by

speaking the truth only in love.

"3. That while we believe it to be highly desira ble that Christians of different bodies, holding the Head, should own each other as brethren, by some such means as it is hoped the proposed Evangelical Alliance will afford; we disclaim the thought, as inurious and uncharitable, that those only who openly oin this society are sincere friends to the cause Christian union: that, on the contrary, we regard all those as its true friends who solemuly purpose in their hearts and in any way profess with their those as its true triends who soleminy purpose their hearts, and in any way profess with their lips and fulfil it in their practice, to be more watchful in future, against occasions of strife, more tender and charitable towards Christians from whom they differ, and more constant in prayer for the unity

4. That we therefore would invite, humbly and earnestly, all ministers of the gospel, all conductors of religious publications, and others who have influence in various bodies of Christians, to place on public record, in any way they prefer, their serious pur pose to watch more than ever against sins of the heart, or the tongue, or the pen, towards Christians

other denominations, from direct union or co-operation with this Provisional Committee, we desire to acthe Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's adhered to :—and that no one not duly consecrated knowledge all of them as Christian brethren, who, Supper,' adhere to the same basis of evangelical truth, and manifest in their lives the fruits of righteousness; and to practice towards them no less than towards believers of other bodies, the same maxims

Spirit to add to brotherly kindness, love, and are bound to pray that all who profess and call them-selves Christians should be led into the way of truth; we earnestly recommend to the members of the Provisional Committee of the proposed Evangelical Alliance special prayer for all merely nominal Christians, those errors which the basis of union is designed to exclude, as well as for Jews and Gentiles

They also determined that the intended meeting in London should be held in the month of August, and referred it to the London division of the Committe, after consulting the mutual convenience parties likely to be present, to fix the day. The d accordingly has been fixed for the 19th of the month and it is anticipated that the deliberations then to be entered into, together with the devotional exercises and public meetings which may be held, will extend over at least eight or ten succeeding days. (Concluded next week.)

HERALD AND JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1846.

THE SUCCESSION

Br. Stevens,-In your articles on Church Government, (which I suppose are closed, as they are no continued.) I regret that you omit the question of the apostolic succession. You are aware, I suppose, that there are many low churchmen who You are aware, I supagree in what you have said, and yet hold fast to the succession. And is not this question at the founda-tion of high churchism?

A STUDENT.

ceed the subordinate ordinations; if then, we succeedand the primitive identity of Bishops and Presbyters, in respect to order, we equally disproved the apostolie succession, so called. We submit, however, some rapid thoughts on this question.

There is a qualified sense, in which it may be said, that there is a succession in the Christian ministry, throws not a single ray of light upon this subject. the sense in which that term is applicable to the rulers of a State; the state dies not, though its admin-istrators pass away. God has always maintained a ministry in his church, though changing from genties will increase when we proceed to his successors eration to generation; their succession depends not. His immediate follower on however, on any personally transmitted virtue or auhowever, on any personally transmitted virtue or au-thority, but upon his divine and inward call, and the various and conflicting to be credited as records of appointment of his providence. The true successors of the apostles, do not succeed them in the prerogatives which constituted their special office, their special authority to found and supervise the church—their special power to work miracles—their plenary inspiration for the completion of the sacred canon, their absolute authority to appoint pastors, to excommunicate delinquents, and determine infallibly ecclesiastical questions. A genuine successor of the terested zeal; and this character founded in an apos- Jerusalem sent forth Barnabas, not Peter, that the tolic experience, repentance for sin, faith in Christ, should go as far as Antioch. And when Barnabas the renovation of the heart, the indwelling and fruits found that he needed some farther assistance, inof the spirit, with a divine call to preach the word, and a faithful adherence to and promplication of and a faithful adherence to, and promulgation of. the apostolic doctrines.

mysterious virtue, through which the sacraments and the church in this place.

We read, indeed, in another place, that St. Peter all ministerial functions are rendered valid, and this was at Antioch, but the circumstance is not men too, without reference to the moral character of the tioned to his honor. For St. Paul, observing the of administrators. Some of the greatest moral monsters fence he had given by his dissimulation, withs of the race, have been important links in the chain; him to yet their ministerial functions were fully valid, would have done, if Peter had been the founder of the church, and if he now stood at the head of his own while the ordinations of such men as Luther, Calvin, while the ordinations of such men as Luther, Calvin, diocese.

Baronius, indeed, aware of these difficulties.

Baronius, indeed, aware standard resign his B Wesley, &c., were utterly invalid, and the sacrathey may be composed, as they unquestionably have time Bishop there.

If we turn from the apostles to their successors in the successor in the suc been, to a great extent, of worldly and profligate men. It we turn from the aposites to the destitute this church, we shall find ourselves equally destitute.

tions cannot be proved. An able critic in the Edinburgh Review. (1843.) says :-

ity, it is equally revolting. The arguments against it its; but, unfortunately, it appears that St. Peter was it are infinite; the evidence for it absolutely nothing. dead before Ignatius was Bishop in this place. It rests not upon one doubtful assumption, but upon

one knows where the fatal breach may have been, it first, and on this account he is preferred duly consecrated? or what Presbyter, that he was orhow a man who is no true Christian, can be a true placing two supremes at the same time Christian minister ;-how he, who is not even a dis- church. ciple of Christ, can be a genuine successor of the

the functions of Bishops. That many of these have not been Bishops by apostolic succession, is quite certain. Hooker admits that deviations from the general rule have been frequent, and, with a boldness, him to be followed by Anacletus and Clemens. It worthy of his high and statesman-like intellect, pronounces them to have been often justifiable.'

Archbishop Whately declares:

sacred ordinances, is really apostolically descended, of the mass, and yet, in the Roman Martyrold this is the very utmost point to which he can, with both Cletus and Anacletus are distinctly mention any semblance of reason, attain: and the more he and a different account is given of the birth, ponti reflects and inquires, the more cause for hesitation will he find. There is not a minister in Christendom who is able to trace up with any approach to certainty, his own spiritual pedigree." . . "If a Bishop has not been duly consecrated . his ordinations are null; and so are the ministrations of those ordained by him, . and so on without end. The poisonous traint of informality if it once green in nadatested. cts and inquires, the more cause for hesitation by him, .. and so on without end. The poisonous taint of informality, if it once creep in undetected, will spread the infection of nullity to an indefinite extent. And who can pronounce that during the ... dark ages, no such taint was ever introduced? Irday, the such as regularities could not have been wholly excluded without a perpetual miracle. Amidst the numerous

of other denominations; and to promote more zeal- in respect of discipline and form. We read of Bishor other denominations; and to promote more zearously than hitherto a spirit of peace, unity, and godly love among all true believers in the Lord Jesus
Christ.

"5. That while several reasons may hinder Christians who belong to the society of Friends, and to other denominations, from direct union or co-operation with this Provisional Committee, we desire to aclife is inconceivable that any one, even moderately ac-It is inconceivable that any one, even moderately a quainted with history, can feel .. any approach to cer tainty, that amidst all this confusion and corruption or ordained, was admitted to sacred offices

Eusebius, the earliest uninspired historian of the church, though he sets out with the design of tracing the succession, assures us that it is matter of much the succession, assures us that it is matter of much doubt, and that he had but slight authorities to de pend on, respecting even the definite fields of the apostles, if they had any; he assures us he had to rely on mere report; and respecting their successors, he says :-

"Who they were," "that, imitating these apo tles, (meaning Peter, and Paul,) were by thought worthy to govern the churches which they planted, is no easy thing to tell, excepting such as may be collected from St. Paul's own words."— Euseb, Eccl. Hist, lib. iii, c. 4.1

Bishop Stillingfleet remarks :-"If the successors of the apostles, by the confe sion of Eusebius, are not certainly to be discovered then what becomes of that unquestionable line o succession of the Bishops of several churches, and the large diagrams made of the apostolical churches the writer had been Clarencieux to the apostles them selves? Are all the great outcries of apostolical tra dition, of personal succession, of unquestionable eet ords, resolved at last into the Scripture itself, by him from whom all these long pedigrees are fetched?— Then let succession know its place; and learn to veil bonnet to the Scriptures; and, withal, let men take heed of over-reaching themselves, when they would bring down so large a catalogue of single Bishops from the first and purest times of the church, for i will be hard for others to believe them, when Eusebi us professeth it so hard to find them.

Calamy, to show what little dependence can be placed on these tables, gives a brief view from the epresentations of ancient writers, of the "strange confusion" of the first part of the tables of the three most celebrated churches of Alexandria, Antioch and

"The church of Alexandria has been generally We are not aware that many low churchmen agree represented as founded by St. Mark; and yet Eur with us in our past articles, and yet hold to "the sucnor upon what grounds. However, upon this slender the arrogance and pretension of the prelatical system. authority of 'they say so,' many others after him have Its advocates do not contend for a succession of Pres- ventured to affirm it as an indisputable fact, that St byters, but a succession of Bishops, from whom pro- Mark was actually the founder of this church. Howthere is no perfect agreement. ed in proving the temporary character of the apostolate ers that he was there with St. Peter; others that he was there alone, being sent by St. Peter. time of his arrival, the period of his ministry, and the year in which this church was first founded, all its records are totally silent; and the famous Clemer from whom we might expect some informatio

the throne of ivory ha

apostles, is he who has their evangelical character, troducing Christianity at Antioch. After this, as the their consecration to God, their self-denial and disin-faith which they had newly embraced, the church at a whole year they assembled themselves with the church, and taught much people. And the disciples It is an unbroken series of ordinations, through the successive bishops of the church, up to the apostles;

were called Christians first at Antioch.' Acts 9: 25, 26. In all these transactions we have not one word about Peter; but on the contrary, the intimations apordinations, which by this unbroken series, possess a pear strongly in favor of Paul, as the first founder of

the face, which we can hardly suppose h

ments performed by their successors thus ordained, were surreptitious, and without divine sanction; the churches which they formed, are not true churches, by his authority. But even this will not do; neither and have not the divine ordinances; but they alone can the supposition be reconciled with the positive are the true church who have the succession, though declarations of those who assert that he was a long

We proceed to state some objections to this extraoror firm footing. Baronius assures us, that the apost
the left two Bishops behind them in this place, one 1. The first is, that the assumed series of ordina- for the Jews, and the other for the Gentiles. pressly, that Euclius was the first Bishop of Antioch and that Ignatius succeeded him. But, on the con "Whether we consider the palpable absurdity of his doctrine, its utter destitution of historical evidence, or the outrage it implies on all Christian char- St. Peter and St. Paul both laid their hands on Igna-

The settlement of the Church of F fifty. First, the very basis on which it rests—the claim of Episcopacy itself to be considered undoubtedly and exclusively of apostolical origin—has been fusion, and disorder. According to some, this church most fiercely disputed by men of equal erudition and was founded by St. Peter; others say it was by S acuteness, and, so far as can be judged, of equal in- Paul; some introduce both; and others assert that was neither. Of this latter opinion, were the learne Again, who can certify that this gift has been in- Salmasius and others. But let us allow that St. Pe corruptibly transmitted through the impurities, heresies, and ignorance of the dark ages? Is there nothing that can invalidate orders? The chances are
infinite that there have been flaws somewhere or
infinite that the somewhere or
infinite that there have been flaws somewhere or
infinite that there have been flaws somewhere or
infinite that the somewhere or
infinite that other in the long chain of succession; and-as no to determine who was Bishop. St. Paul was there is sufficient to spread universal panic through the the ancients to St. Peter; and in the seal of the whole church. What Bishop can be sure that he and church, the former is placed on the right hand, and his predecessors in the same line have always been latter on the left. But still this does not determine who was Bishop. To accommodate this business dained by a Bishop who had a right to ordain?" they have agreed to make them both Bishops; and this But the difficulties do not end here. It is asked, unhappily destroys the unity of the episcopate, by

But whatever uncertainty may accompany th stles."
question as to the first Bishop, those who succeede him are known with even less assurance. On the than a hundred thousand persons have exercised e functions of Bishops. That many of these have vided. Some will have Cletus expunged out of the this manner Ireneus represents the case. Others will have Cletus and Anacletus to be both retained a distinct Bishops, having Linus standing between "If a man consider it as highly probable that the alogues, Anacletus is excluded; and what is remark particular minister at whose hands he receives the able, he is not to be found at this day in the canon of the mass, and yet, in the Roman

It has been said by some, that after he had been without a perpetual miracle. Amidst the numerous st. Paul's companion, and was chosen by Peter to be corruptions of doctrine and of practice, and gross superstitions, that erept in . . we find descriptions not assert with equal confidence, and perhaps with only of the profound ignorance and profligacy of many of the clergy, but of the grossest irregularities that Linus and Cletus, were Bishops at the same

time. Tertullian, Ruffinus, and some others, place dices, be able to detect there this fundamental con-Clement next to St. Peter; Ireneus and Eusebius set dition of the validity of the ministry, the sacraments, Clement next to St. Peter; Ireneus and Eusebius set Anacietus before him; and Optatus makes both Anacletus before him; and Optatus makes both Anacletus and Cletus to precede him. And, finally, as though these strenuous defenders of apostolical succession were destined to render it ridiculous by the various methods they have adopted to defend this tender string, Austin, Damasus, and others, will the names of not allow him to grace the list, until the names of Anacletus, Cletus, and Linus, have appeared. Such join even this? Where, still more, do they enjoin is the foundation of apostolical succession in the that one class only of the ministry shall have power Church of Rome! Surely it can be no breach of to give the necessary sanctions? And where, yet

'The hold impostor Looks not more silly when the cheat's found out.'

It was not, therefore, without reason that Bishop standing his total want of moral qualification? And Stilling fleet observed, 'The succession here is as muddy as the Tiber itself; and if the line fails us here, we have little cause to pin our faith upon it, as to the certainty of any particular form of church governnent, which can be drawn from the help of the records of the primitive church. [Irenicum, p. 312.]
It cannot, therefore, but be evident to every unprejudiced mind, that, since such confusion and disorder appear in the front of these tables of succession, where we might most naturally expect the greatest regularity and certainty, no dependence can be placed on their authority

2. We object to this doctrine, that while the series of the succession is thus doubtful, a failure in it involves most disastrous consequences—none less than nations who deny it practically as well as theoretithe invalidity of the ministrations of all who have not received authority through it. Hooker, as we have seen, admits that deviations from the genuine present, than those which maintain it. The laborers have seen, admits that deviations from the genuine rule have been frequent. These deviations have not the foreign world, and are most efficient at home. only occurred among the subordinate bishops, but in the highest department of the succession-among the bishops of Rome-the Popes themselves. There were sometimes two, and even three, Popes at once, and at the same time excommunicating and cursing each other most fearfully. During these schisms there was either no true Pope, or no certain one, and hence a chasm in the chain. The Council of Basil pronounced Eugenius a schismatic, yet from him number a good one?—very true. If we had merely his successors-who, according to their own canons, possess no pontifical authority. Where is their apostolic succession then? Again, several Popes have been heretics. Pope Liberius was an Arian; Sylvester a magician; John XXII, taught the sleep of the soul between death and the resurrection; and John XXIII. believed the soul died with the body, as the Council of Constance says respecting him. A heretic cannot transmit orders, according to the Church of Rome; and hence, on her own principles, her

Now a deviation in one instance may extend through ages, and be ramified over all Christendom. "The ultimate consequence." says Whately "must be, that any one who sincerely believes that his claim to the benefits of the Gospel covenant de pends on his own minister's claim to the supposed sacramental virtue of true ordination, and this again. on perfect apostolical succession,-must be involved. in proportion as he reads, and inquires, and reflects on the subject, in the most distressing doubt and perplexity." We put the question to any candid and thoughtful man, can it be possible that a position so Its income for the year has reached an unprecedentcapable of ambiguity, so actually uncertain, and a ed height; and the society, for the first time in the deviation from which, while it is a matter of such possible that such a position has been made, by the this foreign word should not be translated over much essential foundation of its validity and authority? Assuredly it cannot be

3. The prelatical doctrine of succession tends to give undue importance to mere rites and forms. It claims, indeed, that a spiritual and mysterious virtue inheres in the unbroken succession; but this virtue we have heretofore observed; indeed the variety was is strictly and invariably dependent upon a determinate process—it can be transmitted only by a heard, in his own language, of the wonderful works given class of men, through a given class of men, of God. No society that meets in Exeter Hall can and by a given means. It must be done by ordinaboast of more orderly and business-like arrangements tion, done by bishops and transmitted through than those of our Wesleyan friends. bishops. A bishop can ordain presbyters, but cannot give them the power to ordain as such; he must December 31, 1845, has reached £112,823 9s. 6d., ordain other bishops in order to transmit this power. being an advance upon that for 1844, of £7,136 3s. And this marvellous virtue, so marvellously inherent in a process which scarcely admits of variableness been raised at home. This home receipt includes or shadow of turning, may be communicated—nay, £4,486 9s 8d., contributed as juvenile Christmas of most certainly has been, if the doctrine is true, by ferings; the whole juvenile effort for the year is bemen whose lives have been a complication of the lieved to have raised nearly £5,500. In this total most enormous crimes known in our world, and to there is also included £11,674 4s. 7d., received from men equally detestable. The rival possessors of the various foreign stations, being an increase in that mysterious virtue have superseded each other by item of £1,897 0s. 5d. The society's expenditure cabals, by bloody conflicts, by assassinations, and yet in 1845 amounted to £104,366 19s. Here the reis they have unfailingly possessed and transmitted it decrease of £4,821 8s. 3d. as compared with 1844 in all its purity and power. And how !- Why which is mainly to be ascribed to the good and kind simply and solely by the fact that a certain form, ly feeling and spirit of willing sacrifice evinced by called ordination, was performed by a certain ecclesiastical officer, who, in his turn, had been treated in whom they minister; and also to the economising like manner by a certain predecessor! Is it a wonder that strong minded men turn to infidelity, and scorn our faith, when it thus arrays itself in absurdity? Could it more effectually address itself to the ridicule of mankind, than by such antiquated have been sent out by the society during the year and preposterous assumptions?

This exaggerated importance given to mere rites or offices, is in contrast with the whole spirit of Christianity. Christianity has its rites, simple and hallowed, but teaches them with a latitude in respect to their mode, which shows that their spirit, not their letter, constitutes their importance. The genius of Christianity is spiritual, not formal. This tenacity for modes destroys its spirituality; it is the source of Puseyism and the infinite corruptions of Popery The doctrine of a special mysterious virtue, inherent in the acts of a man, because of a specific mode of Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, appointment to his office, is but a step from the doctrine that he imparts a special virtue to the sacraments, by which, independently of the moral temper of the recipient, they save his soul; a religion of Full and accredited church members, forms without morals-transubstantiation-the adoration of the host-implicit reliance on the mediation of the priest, and numerous other delusions, follow in

4. Not only is the doctrine of succession contrary to Printing establishments. the genius of Christianity, but it cannot claim a single express passage of the Scriptures for its support. This doctrine, as we have seen, is assumed as maintained by the church, without a single express relation, position and extent, are distinguished mind, however keen, would, without previous preju- call, as above, and see it.

further, do they declare that this power shall have such inexplicable virtue, as to render valid and effi cacious the ministrations of the candidate, notwithwhere, we ask once more, do they declare that de viations from this mere form shall forfeit the ecclesiastical character and covenant claims of vast bodies of Christian men, though they may extend over a continent, and may plant, in all the world, the mon uments of their usefulness and piety? It has been justly said by Dr. Woods, that this is one of those doctrines which need only to be stated to appear absurd. 5. Another and serious objection to this opinion

its essential uncharitableness. It unchurches most of In our own country they vastly preponderate in numbers and religious exertions. Yet a comparatively limited class stand up amidst them, denouncing them as destitute of the claims of a true church-re fusing to recognize their sacraments, and excluding their large ministry from the courtesies due to genuine ambassadors of Christ. Is it said that numbers are no proof of truth-that a wrong cause may outnumerical preponderance, the reply would be just Mahomedanism, Popery, Heathenism, have greater numerical strength than Protestant Christianity :but if they had also greater piety and greater usefulness, then would the numerical argument be undeniably in their favor. The effect cannot be without the cause. If the great dissenting bodies have all the spiritual attributes of the true church, and accomplish all its legitimate ends more extensively than their prelatical opponents, then certainly they have a more valid claim to be considered the true church, and the bigotry which brands them with ecclesiastical bastardy is an offence against God as well as man. An opinion which logically leads to uncharitableness, so contrary to the whole genius of Christianity, cannot be founded on Christianity.

WESLEYAN MISS, SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, on the 4th inst. The

Its missions and its funds are in a prosperous state experience of its oldest friends, is out of debt and liability, is at the same time so disastrous, can it be has a surplus. Dr. Newton, however, is anxious that infinitely wise and gracious Head of the church, the for, as he very justly reasons, neither the Wesleyan nor any other missionary society can yet boast of having acquitted itself of the obligation resting upon the whole church to preach the Gospel to every creature. There was a larger mixture of different denominations upon the platform, on this occasion, than

The income of the society, for the year ending 11d. Of this total, the sum of £92,115 17s. 2d. has the missionaries themselves, and by the people operation of certain financial arrangements adopted and directed by the committee, in reference to their annual grants to the dependent stations. Twenty three missionaries, and six wives of missionaries Seven missionaries have been removed by death. The following is a general summary of the Wesleyan missions:

Central or principal stations, called circuits, occupied by the society in various parts

of the world, Chapels and other preaching places at the above mentioned central or principal stations, as far as ascertained.

Missionaries and assistant missionaries, including ten supernumeraries, day school teachers, &c.,

Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers. &c... On trial for church membership, as far as

ascertained. Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools, 71,625

A VALUABLE MISSIONARY MAP, for Sunday schools fundamental; the validity of the ministry, of the sac- and vestrys, has been published by Mr. J. H. Colton, raments, of the whole organization of the church, in and is for sale at Perkins's, 100 Washington street fine, depends upon it. Without it, the holiest and It is on cloth, each hemisphere six feet in diameter ablest of men are not genuine ministers of Christ, so lettered and colored that its minute features may and the most devoted and useful bodies of Christians be readily distinguished at a distance, and so finare not true churches, and can hope for heaven only ished that it may be easily folded, and conveyed by the uncovenanted mercies of God. We have al- from place to place, and suspended in any large room. ready asked the question, if it can be possible that a As a work of art, it is highly creditable to the pubmere historical circumstance, so liable to uncertainty lisher. Its large dimensions, fullness and accuracy and so actually uncertain, could be made, by God, of geographical detail and portable form, give it great the foundation of the validity and authority of his value for all the ordinary purposes of a map in school church? We now ask a still more pressing question, rooms, lecture rooms and large assemblies of every viz.: Can it be possible that a principle, whose integ- kind. As a Missionary Map, it is preeminently valrity is so fearfully exposed, and yet is so indispensa- uable. It presents to the eye at one view the moral bly necessary—the basis of the validity of the minis- and religious condition of the world, and the efforts terial office—the validity of the sacraments—the that are now making for its evangelization. It is s validity of the entire church—can it be that a matter colored that all the principal religions of the world. of such importance is left to be ascertained and with the countries in which they prevail, and their reference to it in the whole revelation of God? once, together with the principal stations of the va Where is there such a reference? Can an unsophis- rious missionary societies, in our own and othe ticated reader of the sacred volume find one? The countries, accurately laid down. It has been pre essential matters of salvation are plain on the surface pared with great care, and at a heavy expense, and of the Scriptures. Men of common sense have no is sold at \$10. We anticipate for it an extensive difficulty in learning there that they are sinners- sale, and recommend it to every pastor and church that they can be saved from their sins only by the as worthy of a place in the lecture room and Sabbatl atonement—that the condition of this salvation is school, and admirably suited to give new interest faith-that they should pray-be pure-assemble and profit to the monthly concert of prayer for the themselves together for worship-be baptized-com- conversion of the world. Some of our churche memorate the death of Christ by his supper-have have already procured it. It will aid much the misthe word preached by suitable men, &c.; but what sionary concerts. Our preachers are requested to

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

Dear Br. Stevens,-When I last wrote you from London, it was my intention to have written to you again long before this time, but various circumstances have served to prevent me. My health was poor before I left America, but I fondly anticipated a voyage across the Atlantic and a change of air, would through a divine providence, be sufficient in restoring to me again this invaluable blessing. I have been somewhat disappointed, for my health has been very poor through the past winter. For a few weeks past, through the divine blessing, and medical aid, I think I am gaining some, but not well; nor do I think that I can perform effective service on a circuit immediately. I frequently cast a longing look towards home. I reflect on camp meetings, and protracted meetings, wherein the power and glery of God have been manifested in the awakening and conversion of hundreds of souls; when I think of these easons, my heart melts, and I long to be in the work again in happy America. And how much I should be gratified to meet with my brethren at the ensuing Conferences in Maine and New England, and give them a hearty shake of the hand; but this privlege I do not much expect to enjoy the next Confer-

I have not much good news to write from this country; the judgments of the Lord are seen and felt in the complete failure of potatoes; it ought to lead sinners to repentance; but instead of this. I regret to say that infidelity, intemperance and popery, prevail to an alarming extent; revivals of religion. ike angels visits, " are few and far between." I speak, however, more especially of this part, the West of England; and even here there are some exceptions; in the city of Exeter, Devon, there has been a gracious revival this spring; about 150. I believe, gave evidence of a sound conversion, and have joined the Methodist Society; Crediton, Colempton, and one or two other circuits, have enjoyed interesting revivals of religion.

The past winter has been remarkably mild. I have seen no snow, nor has there been any frost to stop the progress of the plough for an honr; nor have I seen any ice as thick as half a dollar. The meadows and fields have been covered with grass and herbage through the winter months. In the month of February, potatoes were up in the gardens, and peas I saw nearly high enough to stick, about the middle of February. A great excitement prevailed here a short time since, in consequence of an expected war with America. By the people in general, it was greatly deplored. And can it be possible that America and England, two professedly Christian nations, and so nearly allied to each other, should again unsheath the sword and get involved in all the horrors of War? God forbid. Dark indeed would be the day; whatever America might gain by such a contest, there is much more which she would lose; whilst, therefore, our Congress endeavors to preserve national honor and rights, O that I had a voice to persuade them to make every effort to prevent the sad calamities of war.

But I must not forget the object of my writing. which is, that I may again receive a visit from the Herald. I am not decided whether I shall return home to America this summer, or stop here another winter: this will depend in some measure on the state of my health: be that as it may. I want the Herald; next to my Bible I want to peruse it. While I tarry in England, I probably shall remain in this town. Believe me, dear brother, yours affection-CHARLES L. BROWNING.

Newton Abbott, Devonshire, England, April 27.

LOWELL.—The Lowell Courier gives a statement of the population of the several wards of the city of Lowell, as ascertained by the school committee during the present month, which shows that the whole number is 28,841. This is about equal to the city of Boston forty years ago, and nearly a quarter part of the present population of Boston. The number of sixteen years of age, 5,280. The number of births during the year ending April 30th was 657, of whom 312 were males, and 345 females.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.-The annual exhibition will take place on the last Wednesday and Thursday of this month. Dr. Peck of New York will deliver an address. The new buildings will be dedicated on this occasion, and the friends of the institution expect a most interesting celebration.

DR. OLIN AND LADY left this port in the steamer on Monday, the 1st of June, for the London Convention. His health appeared better than usual. Several brethren of the city took leave of him at the wharf.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE. - We have received the catalogue of this thriving institution. The following are the members of the Faculty.

Rev. Charles Collins, A. M., President and Professor and Mental Science. Rev. Ephraim E. Wiley, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Rev. Edmund Longley, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and teacher of Modern Languages. The number of students is 129, of whom 61 are in 397 the preparatory course.

> MANUFACTURED QUILL PENS .- Here is a new idea, a genuine Yankee one, and as good as it is singular. A couple of Yankees, Washburn & Robinson, of Taunton, Mass., have constructed a machine by which they manufacture quill pens after the style of the steel ones. They are used in holders, as are the steel pens, will last as long or even longer, for they cannot corrode by the ink. They have the peculiar elasticity of the quill, which can never be given to the steel, and are sold about as cheap as the latter, being but 50 cents per gross. They will have "a run," and deserve it. Steel pens have been a necessary evil."

W. & R. have also introduced a new quill pen holder, for metal pens, which is far superior to any thing we have before seen.

Delegates to the London Convention.—The Associate Reformed Presbyterian church have appointed the following clergymen as delegates to the London Convention: Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., of Pittsburgh; Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., of Newburgh; Rev. William McLaren, of New York; Rev. Alexander Sharp, of Shippensburgh; and Rev. James F. Sawyer, of Springfield. Some of them intend to go on board the Henry Clay, which will sail on the 6th of

We have received from the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance a statement of facts relating to that organization, which we introduce to our readers this week. The remainder will appear next week.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The Swedish Governnent, in order to put a stop to the increasing progress of intemperance in Norway, has appointed a missionary for each of the four provinces of that kingdom, to travel through them, preaching abstinence from strong liquors, and promoting the establishment and extension of temperance societies. Compensation is offered to all such distillers as shall resign their licenses for making brandy, and entirely relinquish their business.

EAST VASSALBO writes, May 27 :-- 1 mission, I will ju that the King and us yet on this cha twice before this ye last, wonders by h us in the salvation This revival comm ber last, since which has been moving ness of the everlas this has been one ministry; from the the present, upon a eight weeks past, w had a meeting ev trust, has not been God has been with glory. We think about one hundred God during this rev ing influences are charge, and the wor to move in power, clear witnesses of p by faith for the b brother, I can say having a happy, trit charge, and more se ever witnessed here fiercely enraged; a Gospel plough has mmorality and un umph of the cause moves grandly, for vet not I, but Chri name; my soul is health is good, and campaign. Blessed N. B. Here I wo and members of th coworkers in this

word still is, ahead LUTHERAN MUSE ordered the establis Berlin, wherein will iects now scattered An Italian weekly Paris to advocate re

journal also, which p the separation of the During the year 1 Burmah baptized up LITERA

pamphlet by Rev. Conference. We are udgment on the pret it highly commende Dr. Elliott of the We York, Reed & Bennett LITERARY EMPORIS

numbers of this exc ing, and embellished \$1, Wellman, New Yo Union to Christ i by Rev. R. Taylor.

words: "I am the

Waite, Peirce & Co. CHRISTIAN IMPERFE ingly faulty work, b all, it is attained by n

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WESLEYA TO THE PREACHE s the agent of your and the people whor

University. It will be have pledged yoursel labor unitedly a with the agent, to co University."
It is to this Confere much importance to pointed me to perform ceed. I beg of you, ences, and elsewher Many of our people r jeet and condition of know, that for the wa expense of the Unit state of things no also may have suppose especially to benefit men, hence of little

ot so; the college is cannot but co good that has already God has set his appro went there to acquir sciences, have obtain which is life eternal, glad news to their fell Brethren, shall the respond, it shall. Lowerd, but in deed, number of places we make no effort; the night come in the have a great deal of One month of the C work is urgent, impo have we, as some of men; a few of whom When we would do a amson like, and carr

necessary to enlist the Many, if not most subscribed to aid the sidering their means forts of our people, without the necessary where we can content stability, and continue May the great He prosperous year, not

but to the church uni Malden, June 3.

attended by the army surgeons.

Taylor was at the head of his army during both engagements

was 1700 Americans and 7000 Mexicans .- [Cor. of the N. O.

Matamoras.-Matamoras is situated immediately

upon the banks of the Rio Grande river, and surrounded by

architects, and much resembles our Southern towns. It is

also much esteemed for its salubrity. Since the revolution of

mere barracks for soldiers. The town is about the size of

Expedition against Santa Fe .- A postcript to a let-

r from Washington, in the Journal of Commerce, dated June

2, 5 1-2 P. M., states that an express had been despatched by

the Secretary of War to Colonel Kearney, with orders to march

forthwith to Santa Fe. The force to consist of the 1st Dra-

2000 mounted men. It will move with great celerity, and

"Mexico will conquer, or will no longer exist." These were

West Point .- The operations of our army on the Rio Grande,

the military skill manifested by our officers, and the discipline

of the forces, place in a strong light the advantages of a mili-

tary school like that of West Point, supported by the govern-

ment. We trust that prejudices against this institution, and

doubts of its usefulness, will no longer exist. A late num

The tide of emigration still flows; no less than

Death of the Astronomer Bessel .- This eminent sa-

vant, the most distinguished astronomer of Europe, died in

At a temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, last

week, the following Resolution offered by Dea. Grant was

Resolved, That the recent inauguration of President Everett

Temperance principles, and the illustrious head of that vener-

Illinois.-The shipments of wheat from Chicago,

Poetical Epitome on the Foreign News .- The follow-

Once a fortnight, a fierce revolution in Spain;

Once a year, an illustrious, happy event;

Once a month, a new comet discovered in Kent;

And the "temporary" income-tax duly renewed.

Once in three years, El Kader by Bugeaud subdued,

Mr. Webster, in the discussion in the Senate on Monday

of Congress. So explicit an opinion from Mr. Webster,

The Tornado at Grenada, Miss .- A committee ap-

do to be about \$75,000 to \$80,000. Another committee ap-

pointed to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded, re-

ported that nineteen persons were taken from the ruins dead-

and two of the wounded have since died. Sixty others were

wounded, many of them dangerously. One hundred and twelve

houses were torn from their foundations, seventeen of them

Charles James Faulkner, Esq., of Berkley county

Babe, the pirate, has been set at large, a nolle prosequi having

Our Military Force.-The volunteers called into

mmediate service by the Government number 17,153. Orders

have been issued for the enrolment of 28 full regiments of in-

total 24.426-to be in readiness to march at 24 hours' notice

The whole number for enrolment is 41,649-foot, 37,704; horse,

789 each, authorized by Congress, and two regiments of mounted riflemen from Louisiana called for by Gen. Taylor,

Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washing-

al Fair, at an expense of \$8,008. It is supposed that this is

intended for the court of St. James. It will be a fine specimen

Rev. Mr. Allen, an abolition lecturer, has been arrested at

Peoria, Ill., charged with secreting a runaway slave from Mis-

The Tribune states that letters were received by the Hiber-

nia, announcing the death of Gansevoort Melville, Esq., late

American Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James .-

Ninety trains of cars leave Boston every day for twenty-five

General (then Captain) Taylor won the first brevet of major

Three men were wounded at St. Louis, by the pre-

We have not been able to obtain particulars.

been entered by order of the Secretary of State. Babe has

since the 1st of May, have been 220,435 bushels.

great good to the Temperance reform.

form in a few days.

six years of age was drowned.

positive and reliable of the fact.

been in prison nearly three years.

private dwellings.

sissippi.

Sept. 1, '46 June 1, '47 May 1, '46 Jan. 1, '46 June 1, '47 In full.

In full.
Sept. 13, '46
Dec. 9, '46
Nov. 1, '46
May 1, '47
Feb. 21, '47
Jun. 25, '47
May 25, '47
May 15, '47
Feb. 23, '47
In full.

Aug. 1, '46

In full.

May 1, '47
Oct. 18, '46
June 1, '46
Mar. 1, '47
June 1, '47
March 1, '47
April 21, '47
In full.

April 18, '47 In full.

EAST VASSALBORO'. - Rev. Paschal P. Morrell ND. writes, May 27 :- Brother Stevens,-With your permission, I will just say to the friends of revivals, u from that the King and great Head of the church is with to you us yet on this charge; and although I have written ımstanwice before this year in your paper, yet since I wrote as poor last, wonders by his power have been done among a vovus in the salvation of souls; glory to his great name. would. This revival commenced about the middle of Decemrestorher last, since which time, and ever since too, the work I have has been moving gradually, though with the firmas been less of the everlasting hills. And here I will say. a few his has been one of the most laborious years of my d mediministry; from the commencement of the revival to ell: nor the present, upon a fair calculation, my appointments ice on a have been from one to three a day; and for the last longing eight weeks past, with one single exception, we have igs, and had a meeting every evening; and our work, I glery of trust, has not been in vain in the Lord. No, verily. and con-God has been with us, and is still, in power and great of these glory. We think ourselves safe, when we say that he work about one hundred have been saved by the power of I should God during this revival; and it appears that the revivhe ensuing influences are about visiting other places on the and, and charge, and the work of entire sanctification has begun his privto move in power, and God has given us a few very Conferclear witnesses of perfect love; and others are looking by faith for the blessing. Upon the whole, dear brother, I can say to the praise of God, that we are een and having a happy, triumphant and gracious time on this ought to charge, and more so, say the church, than what they his, I reerer witnessed here before. But the enemy is most popery, ercely enraged; and good reason for it; for the old religion, aspel plough has gone deeply into the roots of vice. een.2 I amorality and unbelief. But in regard to the tripart, the umph of the cause of morality and religion here, all ome exnoves grandly, for God is with us of a truth. I live, here has vet not I, but Christ liveth in me; blessed be his at 150, I

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ampaign. Blessed be my rock. Amen. N. B. Here I would say that the local brethren and members of the church, have been our faithful oworkers in this glorious battle, and the watch word still is, ahead! ahead! Hallelujah to God.

ame: my soul is triumphant and happy; and my

health is good, and has been all through this long

LITHERAN MUSEUM.-The King of Prussia has sclered the establishment of a Lutheran Museum at belin, wherein will be assembled the numerous obsees now scattered over Germany, relating to the Reformer.

An Italian weekly paper has been commenced in ournal also, which proclaims marriage for the clergy, he separation of the church from the state, &c.

During the year 1845, the Baptist missionaries in Burnah baptized upwards of 600 Karens.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HEBREW WITHOUT A MASTER," is the title of a amphlet by Rev. Isaiah McMahon, of Genesee We are not critics enough to pronounce algment on the pretensions of the work, but we find thighly commended by the press, especially by Dr. Elliott of the Western Christian Advocate. N. Vork Reed & Rennett.

LITERARY EMPORIUM. - We have received two umbers of this excellent work, full of good readg, and embellished with two elegant plates each. , Wellman, New York.

UNION TO CHRIST is a fine little spiritual volume by Rev. R. Taylor. It is founded on our Savior's words: "I am the vine, ye are the branches. Waite. Peirce & Co.

CHRISTIAN IMPERFECTION is the title of an exceedall, it is attained by none." Dodd, New York.

POVERTY is the title of a very able discussion of the illegal causes and legal cure of poverty, by Lysander Spooner. Boston, Bela Marsh.

SAXTON & KELT. Boston, have for sale First Lessons in Botany, or the Child's Book of Flowers. It

abundantly illustrated with engravings. THE ART OF CONVERSING is the title of a little

book on the Qualifications of an Accomplished Converser, with many pertinent things. James French,

ROMAINE'S LETTERS.-Romaine is known as the author of a very good book,-"The Life, Walk and numph of Faith." His letters are on most imporant subjects, and extend through twenty years of his devoted life. Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren,-I come to your respective stations the agent of your appointment, to wait upon you do the people whom you serve, in behalf of the niversity. It will be in your recollection, that you dedged yourselves by your vote in Conference, door unitedly and individually, in connection the agent, to complete the endowment of the

It is to this Conference act and pledge, that I wish call your attention. Your co-operation is of so uch importance to me and the work you have ap-inted me to perform, that without it, I cannot suc-I beg of you, therefore, to bring this subject your Board meetings and Quarterly Conferences, and elsewhere, as opportunity may present.
Many of our people may not be aware of the real obeet and condition of the University. They may not snow, that for the want of suitable endowments, the spense of the University has been of late nearly mee thousand dollars a year more than its income; state of things not long to be endured. Many also may have supposed that the University is designed especially to benefit the ministry and professional men, hence of little importance to other classes.—

Not so; the college is for the people, to benefit all. cannot but contemplate with gratitude, the ood that has already resulted from the Institution. od has set his approving seal upon it. Many who ent there to acquire a knowledge of the arts and inness, have obtained that "knowledge of Christ, shich is life eternal," and are now publishing the

news to their fellow men. Brethren, shall the University live? You unitedly spond, it shall. Let this response be not only in ord, but in deed, that it may not be as in a number of places where I have been allowed to ake no effort; the people were not ready. "I ight come in the fall." Thus in the fall I shall we a great deal of work to do! Time is passing. ne month of the Conference year is gone. Our ork is urgent, important; it must be done. Nor ave we, as some other churches, many wealthy a; a few of whom are able to take up a college, ten we would do a great thing, (as we can,) it is Samson like, and carry it off, gate, posts, bars and all. is the all, and that according to their ability.—
any, if not most of the preachers, have nobly abscribed to aid the funds of the University, condering their means, and I trust that the united effects of the condering their means. our people, will this year place it in a situaour sympathy will not be needed, but we can contemplate with joy and gratitude its

ability, and continued usefulness.

May the great Head of the church render this a Sperous year, not only to our literary institutions, to the church universally.

J. Sanborn. to the church universally.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

If there are any brethren in the east part of the Sabath on their way to Conference, they are informed that we have good accommodations at Searsmont, and would be highly pleased to see a number of them. There are several Mexicans among the wounded, who and would be highly pleased to see a number of them here. Perhaps they would like to preach in our new meeting house which we have erected the past year; if they will come, they shall have the privilege.

W. McDonald. the privilege. Searsmont, June 3.

P. S. Searsmont is on the direct route from Belfast to Hallowell-ten miles from Belfast.

NOTE.

Dear Br. Stevens,-I observe in the minutes of the reporter of the N. H. Conference, an omission of a resolution introduced by such brethren as B. R. Hoyt, E. Scott, L. D. Barrows, and O. C. Baker, and which was passed by a rising vote of the whole Conference, expressing undiminished confidence in the ability and fidelity of Bro. W. M. Willett, as Professor of Bibliot Line. Biblical Literature of the Newbury Biblical Institute, and extending to him the most sincere and hearty thanks for the unwearied efforts he has made since he has been among us for the promotion of Biblical goons and the Missouri volunteers. It will include nearly

If you will have the goodness to insert this communication in your next Herald, the omission will be supplied, and you will no doubt gratify the numerous friends of that brother. the closing words of the manifesto of Paredes, president ad interim, issued from the national palace, April 23.

J. SPAULDING.

Yours, Newbury, June 4, 1846.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

In the old style Presbyterian General Assembly, at Philadelphia, the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the following the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, makes the subject of slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short ber of the slavery came up, and after a short below the slavery came up, and after a short below the slavery came up, and after a short below the slavery came up, and after a short below the slavery came up, and after a short below the slavery came up, and after a short below the slavery came up, and af but warm discussion, a resolution passed to take no action on lowing just remarks concerning this great National Military but warm discussion, a resonation passes were unanimously in it, 119 to 34. The south and southwest were unanimously in Academy: the affirmative; the negative votes came from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Illinois and Missouri voted affirmatively.

Academy:

"Some of our contemporaries anxiously hold out the idea that the West Point Academy had nothing to do with our victories on the Rio Grande. We would, however, ask these gentlemen what enabled our little army to triumph over such fearful odds! Was it not their perfection in military science!

And can we see no difference as to whether that perfection was obtained at West Point or in years of hard service in the field. Let us do justice to West Point—let us have all the military skill that can be drawn from its ancient halls, and from the Worse and Worse.-The editor of the Day Star, a Worse and Worse.—The editor of the Day Star, a Millerite paper published in Cincinnati, says that he has been spending nearly two weeks at the villages of White Water and Union, and that "it will be incredulous with many of the Advent friends when they hear of the Lord's marvelous works.—Evidences that the resurrection of many of the saints has taken place is clear, for many of them have been distinctly seen—Br. C. Fitch among others. More hereafter." vigorous minds of our scientific countrymen, and when this is united with American energy, enterprise and courage, we can bid defiance to the world."

Nay, surely that's enough. Of course we are not to be held responsible for the editor's ignorance of Lindley Murray's teachings. -Com. Ad.

Romanism.—The 6th General Catholic council of who has a mulatto wife, and after demolishing the doors, win-Baltimore is to be held once in ten years for the future. Among the subjects under discussion at the late session were the creation of new dioceses in Maine, New York, New Jersey and St. Paris, to advocate religious liberty; and a Catholic Louis. The appointment of new Bishops in Bangor, Albany, Buffalo and Jefferson city. The withdrawal of all the Catholic children from the public schools, as being places of proselytism, infidelity and immorality. The giving of one priest to rested and committed to jail. every 1,000 souls-which will require 2,300 priests more than there are at present.

six thousand three hundred and ninety-six persons, of all sizes, sexes and denominations, arrived at New York during the The Episcopal Observer states a fact on which we have often insisted, that the Low Church, that is the evangelmonth of April-this being an increase of two thousand and ical Episcopal party is essentially extinct, and that the whole fifty-five over the month of March. Great Britain sent 4,986, tendency of the church is upward; that is, we suppose, upward France 1,078, chiefly Germans; Bremen and Hamburg, 115. in the direction of the High Church, and that is towards Romanism. His words are,

manism. His words are,

We deprecate the perpetuation of those obsolete names, Low and High Church. The former appellative is now appropriate to but few in our communion. Experience has proved to all who once sought by concession to appease the spirit of sectarianism, that such charity is trampled under foot, and the person who offers it turned upon and rent. The tendency of the church is upward, and our vigilance is chiefly required on the other borders. We should bring our forces in one phalanx, to guide the position which looks towards Rome!

At a temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, last week, the following Resolution offered by Dea. Grant was the position which looks towards Rome!

The M. E. Church South has raised the past year for Missionary purposes, the handsome amount of \$68,500 .-In their Texas mission, they have 6,817 members. In their at Harvard University, when a numerous body of our most Indian mission, 3,431. In their missions among the people of distinguished men celebrated the event at a dinner on strict color, 29,430. Among destitute whites, 8,186.

Summary of Intelligence.

From the Army.—The Union publishes a letter announcing that the American army has taken possession of Barrita, a Mex-From the Army .- The Union publishes a letter announcing ican town, and appends to it the following comment:-

ingly faulty work, by Seth Williston, designed to Our hand is to the plough, and we must never look back until mons in the state, without the county of Hancock. Many are "We have now planted our foot in the enemy's country. According to the church records, there are six thousand Mor-Our hand is to the plough, and we must never now that while sinless perfection is obligatory on we have vindicated our rights, and obtained a permanent peace, known as Mormons who make no public profession of that re-Our movement is now onward, even if it leads us to the 'halls ligion. These resolutions, it is said, will appear in an official of Montezuma."

> The following description of the river Rio Grande is from the letter alluded to:-

"The banks of the river are but slightly higher than the surface of the water for some miles up. The whole country low and filled with lagoons. There is a high ridge of sand hills some twenty feet high, extending up and down the coast, resting immediately on the beach. The country back of this ridge is one vast plain of prairie and lagoon. The road is tolerably good. The river is very serpentine. The road runs from article called "Our Own Times," published in Cruikshank's bend to bend; the distance by river nearly doubles that by the Monthly Magazine: road. The road up the right bank is skirted to the left and south by lagoons until you reach Barrita, so that a march of a column up this side was by no means exposed to a flank attack. The steamboat deck gave me a fine opportunity of observing the country. We can find no difficulty in making use of the river for transporting our supplies."

LATER FROM THE ARMY.-PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—MATAMORAS TAKEN WITHOUT OPPO-SITION.—MEXICAN SOLDIERS DESERTING IN GREAT NUMBERS.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 29.1

The steamship Telegraph has arrived from Point Isabel .-Through the politeness of her obliging clerk we have been furnished with the following information:

He reports that on the 17th inst., a detachment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceeded to Barita and took possession of it and established a military depot. On the night of the 19th, an express arrived from Gen.

Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande and taken the city of Matamoras without opposition. The Mexicans had fled the city-and at the last accounts

were deserting their ranks in battalions. Two regiments, with the exception of about 350, having Va., has offered 150 acres of Texas land to every volunteer marched a few days previous, were stationed at Brazos Point from that county who shall serve for twelve months in the war awaiting the orders of Gen. Taylor, as it was thought they against Mexico. About fifty have accepted the offer. would leave on the 20th for Matamoras, via the old Barita

Col. McIntosh, Col. Page, and all the others who were wounded in the action of the Sth and 9th, are at Point Isabel, and are recovering.

The Telegraph is just 20 hours from Point Isabel. Capt. Auld thinks the whole of our killed and wounded must amount to more than 300. Besides the wounded taken to St. fantry, 777 men each, and 7 half regiments, 200 men each Josephs, there are now 40 at Point Isabel, too badly wounded to be removed. All but three it is thought will recover.

All our accounts represent the Mexicans as having fought 3,905. If to these be added the regular force established by on the 8th and 9th with a courage and desperation which law, about 8,100 men, with two regiments of mounted riflemen, would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation. They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the American camp in case for immediate service, we have an aggregate force of 52,905

they would secure the victory. They met the charge of our troops manfully, and stood the destructive fire that was pouring in upon them without giving way, until the works were encumbered with the dead and ton, has bought a suit of chamber furniture, now in the Nation-

We learn by a letter from San Augustin, dated the 21st., of American skill. that the eastern part of Texas has filled the full quota of volunteers required of her, and they were on the march to Gen. Taylor's camp. The letter states that double the number

could have been raised without difficulty. Nothing further had been heard of the reinforcements that were reported to have been on their way to the relief of Am-

POINT ISABEL, May 15, 1846. I find the facts of the two battles fought with the Mexicans, on the 8th and 9th inst., to have been more sanguine, and the different stations—about one every ten minutes for sixteen and loss on the part of the Americans to have been much greater a half hours each day—Sundays excepted. than was at first reported, and that of the Mexicans to have been something less. The loss on the American side was 480 been something less. The loss on the American side was 480 discharge of a cannon, which they were firing on the occasion killed, wounded and prisoners, including 20 or 30 officers; and of the embarkation of the St. Louis Legion; one, it is feared, on the Mexican side from 1200 to 1500 killed, wounded and fatally.

taken prisoners. The Mexicans have been much underrated by the American people. They stood their ground like men—filling up their ranks as fast as they were moved down by our artillery, in whole platoons.

during the war of 1812. His bravery has won the first brevet in that of 1846.

The Daily News, established by Dickens, has been tried and

This victory is considered by military men here to be the failed. It has passed into other hands, and is reduced in its most brilliant ever achieved on the American continent. Gen.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The relative forces of the two armies on the 8th and 9th

In the House of Commons the Corn Bill has passed its third reading by a majority of ninety-eight. It is now considered safe, and there appears to be but little doubt that it will pass the House of Lords.

The news which reached England of the first action of the U. S. Senate and House, on the notice bill, caused a great many discussions in the press and eminent circles, but seemed fresh water ponds, all being upon the south side, from 36 or 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 27. It is a handsome to produce no fears of a collission. The belief gains ground that all apprehensions of a war are at an end, and that Mr. Polk has implicit confidence in the continuance of peace, as he has village-all the buildings are of brick-built by American made no preparation for a conflict. '35 all the merchants have left, and Matamoras has become a The London Times of the 14th ult., says:-" The packet

which will sail from Liverpool in a few days will convey to the United States the real impression produced here by the late intelligence. If the resolution was intended as a threat or a hostile measure, it has totally failed to have any effect whatev er, except that it is probable Mr. Pakenham will be at once empowered to bring the controversy to a prompt and final issue. The London Economist states, on what it considers high and unquestionable authority, that the Oregon question is on the point of a satisfactory settlement."

The news from the Continent is not important. All is quiet, even in Spain and Portugal. In France the news of the vote of Congress on the Oragon question attracted some attention. Its effect was to confirm the conviction which had long been entertained, that war would not take place between England and the United States-and the funds rose in conse

Mehemet Ali's son, Ibrahim Pasha, is in Paris, and is a lion of the first order. He occupies himself in visiting the public buildings and every thing worthy of notice.

Congressional.

B. Senate, June 1, Mr. Dix presented a memorial numerously signed by merchants of New York, asking the appointment of a commercial minister to visit the governments of the East, and make some more systematic arrangements for commercial intercourse with those countries. Referred to the committee on

intercourse with those countries. Referred to the commutee on foreign relations.

Mr. Sevier reported a bill to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes in Oregon.

Mr. Dix reported back the bill from the House for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, with amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up the special order—the Oregon jurisdiction bill—and Mr. Cass delivered his speech in reply to Mr. Reuten.

The gist of Mr. Cass's argument, according to the Journal of Commerce, was that our treaty with Russia fixed the line of 54 40 as her southern and northern boundary, from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains, and that the treaty between Russia and England a year afterwards could not affect us in any way. The ground upon which he argued that our treaty with Russia fixed the line upon 54 40 east and west across the whole territory, was that the term coast was intended to designate the extent of country lying between the Rocky Mountains and Pacific ocean, and did so expressly designate it in the treaty of joint occupation. Mr. C. also argued that the action of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison had no bearing upon the question at this day, because their action was based upon the purchase of Louisiana alone, and was previous to our acquisition of the Spanish title, which the Senator from Missouri himself had asserted was good up to 61.

Mr. Benton briefly replied and endeavored to show that the positions taken by Mr. Cass were untenable.

The whole subject was then referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and the question being upon the instructions to the committee proposed by Mr. Benton, they were opposed by Mr. Westcott and Mr. Webster in some particulars. Mr. Webster expressed the belief that the question of boundary would be settled with England before the close of the session.

Mr. Calhoun was opposed to tramelling the judiciary committee with any instructions at all.

In the House, Hon, D. S. Kauffman, representative of the gang of rowdies in the night entered the house of a white man, dows, crockery, and almost every article of furniture the house contained, dragged the man from the house, stripped and beat him, and then repeatedly immersed him in the caual. They also committed similar outrages upon the woman and a small

able institution, at a splendid levee in the evening, set the same good example, is entitled to particular notice as an omen of the state, on no consideration again to cast a vote in the state.

Ohio.-Recent heavy rains have caused a rise in the Miami, which has resulted in considerable damage to bridges, and property and roads. A stage load of passengers was upset in fording the river near Hamilton, and a little boy

men and officers in the army.

In Senate, June 3, Mr. Dix, from the committee on finance, reported back the House bill relating to the drawback on goods imported from the British North American provinces to be exported to foreign countries, with a recommendation that it pass. Mr. Dix also reported back from the committee on military affairs the bill to increase the number of paymasters, with the amendments, and recommended that the Senate should not concur in the amendments of the house. The recommendation was adopted, and the bill goes back to the House.

The House was engaged up to 2 o'clock, on the supplemental war bill, to increase the major generals and brigadier generals

in the army.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Holmes and Burt, of S. C., and opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Illinois, and Darragh, of Pa. Mr. D. insists that we have ample force and a sufficient number of officers to subdue Mexico. would not be expressed without some semi-official assurance, In Senate, June 4, Mr. Davis of Maine, presented a memopointed to report upon the subject, state the loss by this torna-

rial from the citizens of Alexandria city and county against the retrocession of that city to the State of Virginia.

The Post Office appropriation bill was taken up. No action was had when the Senate adjourned.

From 11 until 1 o'clock, the House was engaged on the bill for increasing the the number of groups office. for increasing the the number of general officers in the army, (the supplemental war bill.)

The House went into committee of the whole, and took up the territorial business.

Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The annual examination and exhibition of the Wesleyan Academy will take place as follows:—
Examination of classes commences in the Academy on Monday, June 29, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Ladies' exhibition on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Gentlemen's exhibition on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
The following gentlemen compose the examining committees appointed by the Providence and New England Conferences:
Revs. R. W. Allen, A. U. Swinerton, F. Fiske, M. Trafton, G. Landon, A. D. Sargeant, J. Porter, W. R. Clark and A. B. Merrill, Esq.
N. B. Trustees, examiners and visiters will call on me, at the principal's louse, to learn the places at which they will board during the time of their stay in town.

Wesleyan Academy, June 1.

2t. R. Allin.

The trustees of the Maine Conference of the Methodist E. Church, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the vestry of the Methodist meeting house in Hallowell, on Thursday, the 2d day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Portland, May 30. 32 GEO. WEBBER, Sec.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Balist,

Balist,

From 2d Parish in Worcester, by Deacon Merrifield,

1st Parish, Northboro', by Rev. Mr. Allen,

M. E. Church, Princeton, by Rev. H. Atkinson,

Evang. Society, Princeton, by Rev. Mr. Packard,

Ist Cong. Society, Sutton, by Wm. C. Capen, Tr.,

W. Brookfield Cong. Society, by Wev. Mr. Tracy,

Cong. Society, Oakham, by Rev. Mr. Tracy,

Cong. Society, Auburn, by Rev. Mr. Pratt,

North Brookfield Bible Society, by Wm. Hyde,

Esq., Treasurer,

NOTICE. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The British steam packet ship Hibernia, arrived in our harbor, June 1, from Liverpool, having left that port on the 19th inst., and bringing dates ten days later than were received by the Great Britain at New York. The news is not particularly

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. HAVERHILL DISTRICT - FIRST QUARTER. July 11 12 " 18 19 " 25 26 Warren* and Wentworth, Whitefield* and Bethlehem, Lancaster, Columbia* and Stratford, Lebanon, Hanover, Lyman and Bath, at East Lyman, West Plymouth and Alexandria,* West Thornton, " 15 16 " 22 23 " 29 30 Sept. 5 6 " 12 13 Bristol, "12 13 Haverhill,* Piermont and Orford, "19 20 Haverhill, N. H., June 1. R. H. SPAULDING, P. E.

*The place for holding the regular quarterly meeting.

CLAREMONT DISTRICT - FIRST QUARTER. Claremont,
Cornish, at Claremont,
Marlow,
Alstead,
Gilson, at Alstead,
Acworth,
Unity, at Unity,
Walpole Mission,
Chesterfield,
Winchester,
Peterbore' " 13 14 " 20 21 " 27 28 July 4 5 Rindge, New Ipswich, at New Ipswich, 18 19 Deering, Hillsboro', at Deering, Lempster and Goshen, North Charleston, 25 26 1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 Grantham, Enfield, Claremont, May 28. BENJ. R. HOYT, P. E.

DOVER DISTRICT - FIRST QUARTER Newmarket and S. Newmarket, June 6 7 enland and Newington , dilton, 20 21 27 28 Portsmouth,
Rye and Hampton,
Epping and Poplin,
Seabrook and E. Salisbury, July 4 5
" 11 12
" 18 19 Kingston, Great Falls and Rochester, Wakefield and Tuftonboro " 25 26 " 25 26 Aug. 1 2 " 8 9 O. C. BAKER, P. E.

> SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. STEWARD'S NOTICE.

The district stewards, heretofore appointed to estimate the expenses of the present Presiding Elder, are hereby notified and requested to meet at the vestry of the Cabotville Church, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of June 24, to attend to the business assigned them.

A. D. SARGEANT, P. E. Cabotville, June 3.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. F. A. Crafts, for June and July, Auburn, Me. Rev. S. Tileston, Amherst, Mass.
Rev. A. Woodard, Fruit Hill, R. I.
Rev. O. G. Smith, Upper Gilmanton, N. H.
Rev. S. Holman, Warren, N. H.
Rev. C. Holman, Hooksett, N. H.
Rev. C. L. McGudy, Newbory, V.
Rev. O. C. Baker, Newmarket, N. H.

BOOKS FORWARDED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO.,

committee proposed by Mr. Benton, they were opposed by Mr. Westcott and Mr. Webster in some particulars. Mr. Webster expressed the belief that the question of boundary would be settled with England before the close of the session. Mr. Calhoun was opposed to tramelling the judiciary committee with any instructions at all.

In the House, Hon. D. S. Kauffman, representative of the eastern district of Texas, was presented by Mr. Morse, of La, and having been sworn in by the Speaker, took his seat. The House went into committee of the whole and took up the following bills, which after being amended, were laid aside to be reported.

A bill to aid in the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Iowa.

A bill to aid in the eonstruction of certain improvements in the Territory of Iowa.

A bill to direct the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin.

The committee then rose and reported, and the House apjourned.

In Senate, June 2, Mr. Seaver, from the committee on finance, introduced two resolutions calling on the President first to report to the Senate what am ount of money will be necessarly to meet the government expenses for the current and fiscal year, wish a view of prosecuting the war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable termination; and whether the present rate of revenue will yield as sun of money equal to the probable expenditures; secondly, in the event of a deficiency in the revenue and modification of the persent tariff to meet the exigency, and prevenue will yield as sun of money equal to the probable of the revenue will yield as une of money equal to the probable of the called for the condition of the persent tariff to meet the exigency, and prevenue will yield as une of money equal to the probable of the woll recommend a modification of the persent tariff to meet the exigency, and prevent a resort to a loan, the issue of treasury notes, or direct axation.

On motion of Mr. Crittendon, the

direct taxation.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the vote passing the resonation offered by Mr. Sevier, was reconsidered. Mr. Crittenden then offered an amendment, calling on the President to report what modification of the tariff, or what other fiscal measures he would recommend, &c.

The resolution was laid aside till to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the Oregon jurisdiction bill, with the several resolutions of instruction to the Senate judiciary committee. After some remarks, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate went into executive session.

The House was engaged all the morning, and till half past 2 o'clock, on the bill from the Senate to increase the number of men and officers in the army.

In Senate, June 3, Mr. Dix, from the committee on finance, reported back the House bill relating to the drawback on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces on goods imported from the British North American provinces of the province of the provinces of the province of the province of the province of the province of on military affairs the bill to increase the number of paymasters, with the amendments, and recommended that the Senate should not concur in the amendments of the house. The recommendation was adopted, and the bill goes back to the House.

The resolution of Mr. Lewis offered yesterday, calling on the President for certain information, were with Mr. Crittenden's amendment, taken up. The amendment was agreed to, and the The House was engaged up to 2 o'clock, on the war bill, to increase the major the senate of the major that the conference of the major that the conference of the conference of the major that the conference of the conference of the major that the conference of the conference

05- See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. [Continued from last week.] d from last week.]

2 00 pays to June 1, '47
2 00 " June 20, '47
1 00 " July 1, '46
1 00 " Sept. 1, '46
2 00 " March 1, '47
2 00 " Feb. 10, '47
2 00 " Feb. 10, '47
2 00 " April 15, '47
2 00 " April 2, '47
2 00 " April 2, '47
2 00 " Mar. 20, '47
2 00 " June 1, '47
2 00 " July 1, '46
2 00 " July 1, '46
2 00 " July 1, '46
2 00 " July 1, '46 Hitchcock, Charles
Hall, Seth
Hill, Russell
Hall, Daniel F.
Hopkins, Richard
House, Lester
Hatch, Samuel
Humphrey, Romanti
Horn, Gershom
Horn, Jesse Horn, Jesse Hodgdon, S. & L. Holden, B. F. June 1, '47 June 1, '47 June 1, '47 Nov. 1, '46 July 1, '46 In full. Holden, B. r. Herrick, Geo. Jones, Ebenezer Jillson, Silas Johnson, J. G. Jones, Elizabeth 20 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 1 50 2 00 2 25 In full.
June 1, '47
on account.
July 15, '46
June 1, '47
April 20, '47
Sept. 1, '46
Feb. 15, '46
In full James, Moses
Jenness, Dorothy
Jones, Nathaniel B.
Jenkins, Hannah Kempton, James M.
Kendall, Wn. M.
Kendall, Wn. M.
Kempton, Samuel
Kimball, F. B.
Kimball, J. R.
Kimball, Sarah
Kenney, John
Kimball, Jos.
Knowles, William
Kimball, Sarah
Litchfield, Simoa
Lynde, Clarissa
Locke, Levi
Little, Hiram
Lee, Daniel
Lapham, Oliver
Lawrence, John
Myrick, John
McGaffey, James
McCov, Osmon
Merrill, Mary
Morrison, L.
Monroc, Ora
Morrill, Moses
Moore, Gilman
Merrill, Amos
Martin, W. (Portsmouth)
Mills, Sibel
Martin, Wm. (Canaan)
Morrell, Israel
Mitchell, Rev. R.
McKean, Mary
Mudgett, Eunice
McMurphy, Daniel
Manson, F. E.
Noyes, Stephen
Norton, John
Newell, E. A.
Noble, Norman
Pratt, Caleb, Jr.
Pulsifer, Hannah
Piper, Benj.
Phillips, P. N.
Penniman, Samuel, Jr.
Perley, Edmund
Page, N. O.
Pickett, Hosea Feb. 15, 46 In full. Jan. 1, '47 Sept. 24, '46 Aug. 18, '46 July 1, '46 Feb. 15, '47 Advertisements. Feb. 15, '47
July 1, '47
July 1, '46
April 1, '47
April 1, '47
May 15, '47
Sept. 1, '46
June 1, '46
In full.

In full.
April 1, '47
June 1, '47
May 15, '47
May 15, '47
June 1, '46
April 15, '47
June 1, '47
Sept. 21, '46
April 25, '46
April 25, '46
Feb. 18, '47

In full.

Jan. 1, '46

Mar. 1, '46

Jan. 24, '47

May 10,'47

Sept. 12, '46

June 1, '46

June 1, '46

June 15, '47

Jan. 1, '46

June 15, '47

May 1, '47

Oct. 10, '46

Jan. 1, '46

May 13, '47

Jan. 25, '47

April 1, '47

Jan. 15, '46

Jan. 1, '47

Jan. 15, '47

Jan. 17, '47

Jan. 18, '46

Jan. 1, '47

Jan. 18, '47

Jan. 19, '47

Jan. 19, '47

on account.

Mar. 11, '46

Feb. 15, '47

Dec. 18, '46

June 1, '47

May 1, '46

July 1, '46

Pickett, Hosea Page, Joel Paul, Timothy Patten, Wm. Page, Thomas Prescott, Hannah M. Proctor, Heman Phillips, H. C.

Smith, J. G.
Savage, George
Savage, Jos.
Terry, Orlando
Taylor, Hannah
Thorn, Isaac
Tenney, J. F.
Tenney, G. B.
Trefferen, L. D.
Tennent, Moses
Thompson, I. W.
Thombs, I. H.
Twombly, Rhoda
True, Moses
True, George
Taylor, John
Thompson, R. W.
Tracy, Harvey
Tryon, Charles
Whitman, Jos.
Way, Gurdon
Wheeler, A. M.
Woodward, Asa
Walker, Franklin In full.
Dec. 1, '46
Aug. 1, '46
May 1, '47
Nov. 1, '46
May 1, '47
June 1, '47
June 1, '47
Feb. 26, '47
May 8, '46
July 1, '46
Oct. 15, '46 In full.
Mar. 15, '47
March 1, '47
March 1, '47
Sept. 17, '46
May 1, '47
June 1, '47
June 1, '47
June 15, '46
Mar. 1, '46
Mar. 1, '46
Mar. 1, '46
Mar. 1, '46
April 17, '47
Nov. 1, '46
April 19, '46
April 19, '46 Walker, Franklin Walker, John White, Charles Wentworth, Mary Whitney, H. S. Webster, David H. Whitcomb, Calvin BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman. [Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

Pattee, M. & J.
Pitcher, Geo.
Peabody, Chandler
Pettigrew, Wm.
Quigly, Harriet C.
Russel, Peletiah
Robinson, Jacob
Ricker, James
Rounds, Nathaniel
Roberts, Wm.
Rhoades, J. L.
Robinson, J. A.
Smith, Marshall

Robinson, J. A.
Smith, Marshall
Sutherland, Geo. Jr.
Sawyer, J. M.
Spaulding, Justin
Smith, D. L.
Searke, Floather

Sargent, Sterling Sanborn, Isaac Stowell, J. W. Saunders, Ebenezer Scott, Alvin Smith, Sarah

Smith, Saran Saunders, David Smith, John (Plymout Sawyer, Nathaniel N. Sanborn, Jeremiah Scott, Elihu

Sargent, Samuel Smith, J. G.

| BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. |
| Cash price, 8 50 a 9 00 |
| Navy Mess, 8 00 a 8 50 |
| No. 1 do 7 50 a 0 00 |
| Pork, Boston ex. cl., bbl. Boston Clear, 13 50 a 14 00 |
| Ohio ex. cl. 13 50 a 14 00 |
| do clear, 12 50 a 13 00 |
| BUTTER CHEESE AND ECCES BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND Edgs.

Lump, 100 lbs., 12 a 18 | Cheese, best, per ton, Shipping do per ton, 9 a 11 | Eggs, 100 doz, 11½ a 12½ FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

3 00 a 4 00 | Onions, 100 bnchs 2 50 a 3 00

2 90 a 2 25 | Pickles, bbl. 6 50 a 7 00

1 00 a 1 25 | Peppers, bbl. 8 00 a 9 00

1 00 a 1 25 | Mangoes, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00 Apples, bbl. WOOL.—[Wholesale Prices.]
38 a 40 Com. to 1-4 do
38 a 40 Lambs, sup.
a 35 a 37 do 2d qual.
28 a 30 do 3d qual. Saxony fl. lb. do prime, 27 a 18 a Am. full bl'd

HAY.—[Wholesole Prices.]
Country, old, cwt. 1 00 a 1 05 | East. pres'd, ton, 1450 a 15 50
Do. new, " 0 00 a 0 00 | Straw, cwt. 75 a 80 HOPS. - [Wholesale Prices.]
18 a 20 | 2d sort, lst sort, 1845,

Ist sort, 1845, 18a 20 | 2d sort, 24a ELOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, June 6. Flour—The Flour market has been very leavy, and prices still further declined. Sales of Genesee, common brands, at 456; Michigan 450; Ohio round hoop, via Canal, 437 1-2 Ohio via New Orleans, 425 a 437 1-2 per bbl, cash. For Southern there is but little inquiry. Sales of 600 bbls Howard street, at 450 a 462 1-2; 200 do. Richmond, 450; 400 Fredericksburg, 450, and some a shade lower. Rye, Flour and Corn Meal are dull, at 337 1-2 a 350 for former, and 3 a 3 12 1-2 per bbl for latter.

Grain—The Corn market has been quiet the past week, and prices have slightly declined. Sales of yellow flat at 67 a 68c, and white, of which there is a less supply, 66 a 67c per bushel; 1,500 sacks New Orleans white and yellow, heated, 60c. Oats are in fair demand, with a little improvement in prices. Sales of Southern at 42c; Delaware 45c; Northern and Eastern 47a 47c per bushel. Rye is in limited demand, at 78c per bushel.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, June 1. At Market 331 Cattle, 26 yokes Working Ozen, 58 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and Lambs, and about 950 Swine. 125 head of the Beeves, and all the Sheep, came over the Western Railroad.

PRICES.—Bef Cattle.—Sales of extra, \$7 00; first quality, \$6 50; second quality, \$6 00; third quality, \$5 50 a \$5 50.

Working Ozen—Sales noticed at \$71, \$78, \$85, \$90 and \$108.

Cows and Calves-Sales made at \$19, \$26, \$29, \$35 \$40,

Cows and Calves—Sales made at \$19, \$26, \$29, \$35 \$40, \$42 and \$50.

Sheep—Sales not noticed.

Swine—Sales brisk; Lots at wholesale from 6 to 7 for Shoats; one lot of old Hogs taken at 61-8, weighing 200 lbs., at retail from 61-2 to 8 for Shoats weighing less than 90 lbs.

N. B. We noticed 60 head of beautiful Cattle from the still of Earle, Chadwick & Co., New York, and taken by Messra.

Benuett, Taylor and Atherton, at about \$6.75 per hundred.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 7, by Rev. J. Shepard, Mr. Lucius A. Keith and Miss Mary A. Blinn, both of W. Bridgewater, Ms. In South Boston, on the 7th inst., by Rev. J. T. Pool, Mr. Joseph Peirce and Miss Olive Whitaker. Mr. John Sheff and Miss Emily B. Charden, all of South Boston.

In Chelsea, on the evening of the 7th inst., by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. George W. Hayes and Miss Elizabeth A. Jackson, both of Chelsea.

In Fisherville, May 31, by Rev. T. W. Bill, Mr. William J. Arnold and Miss Angeline Upham, both of Thompson, Ct. June 3, Mr. Amasa Walker of Woodstock, and Miss Amy Woodard of East Thompson, Ct.

In Saco, May 7, by Rev. E. Shaw, Mr. Samuel D. Garey and Miss Matida Ann Dresser. May 28, Mr. Issachar Sennott and Miss Henrietta Underwood, all of Saco.

In Hardwick, May 27, by Rev. I. Marcy, Mr. Issac H. Hoyt of Brooktield, and Miss Melita Bonney of Hardwick.

In Waltham, May 24, by Rev. M. P. Webster, Mr. A. M. Hall and Miss Sophia J. Webster, both of Woburn. Mr. Samuel Tuttle and Miss Nancy Witham, both of Waltham.

In Pittston, May 10, by Rev. J. Milliken, Mr. Edwin Perkins of Dresden, Me., and Miss Helen Messervey of Wiscasset, Me. May 13, Mr. Wesley Hall and Miss Harriet Drew, both of Dresden. In the Methodist E. Church in Dresden, May 17, Mr. Moses B. Bliss of Wilbraham, Mass., and Miss Martha Jane Fuller of Pittston, Me.

In Newton Upper Falls, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Mr. William Spurgen of Boston, and Miss Catharine Berry of Newton.

DIED.

In Brownfield, Me., May 25, of small pox, Andrew Clinton, son of Daniel and Eliza C. Tyler, aged 13 months.

HEBREW TAUGHT,

BY E. NOYES, No. 4 Fayette Court, (leading out of Washington St. at No. 403.) Course of 24 lessons—Terms, \$10 00. Please call and ascertain particulars.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORK!!! JUST received and for sale by WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., a Pictorial History of England, being the best history of Great Britain ever published, and containing a history of the people as well as of the kingdom. Profusely illustrated with many hundred elegant engravings.

(G-Subscriptions for the above work received at the Book Store of Waite, Peirce & Co., No. 1 Cornhill.

May 27.

HARUM MERRILL, SEXTON AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, No. 22, NORTH RUSSELL STREET.

Orders left with C. B. Mason, 18 Union street, Joshua Dun-bar, East Boston, or C. M. Huggins, No. 3 Norwich street, will be promptly attended to. 3mis April 22. NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Holman & Co., ceased, by mutual consent, on the 7th instant.

Boston May 18. 1is2os N. C. McCOLLOM. FARM FOR SALE IN ASHBURNHAM.

CONTAINING over eighty-five acres of land, twenty-five of which is fieavy wood land, and about a quarter of a mile from the railroad line. Two dwelling houses and a large barn, in good repair, fufty-sever fruit trees, and a good well of water-under cover. A turupike road by the wood land, back of the farm, and the Gardner road front of the house. For further particulars inquire of Rollert Pollock, in the west part of Ashburnham, on the premises.

BOARDING. JACOB COOK, No. 4 Shenfe St., Boston—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDING. Gentlemen and Ladies visiting the city will find good accommodations. 11-May 20

The candidates for examination on the third year's course of study are requested to meet the committee at the Methodist Church in Hallowell, on Tuesday, June 30, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

B. BRYANT, Chairman of Com.

WORCESTER COUNTY AUXILIARY BIBLE
SOCIETY.
The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of donations.
From Worcester North Bible Society, by B. Hawks,
Treasurer, collected in Rev. Mr. Sabin's Society,
Templeton,
Collected in Winchendon,
From 1st Congregational Society, Dudley, by Rev. Dr.
Balist,
From 2d Parish in Worcester, by Descon Marrifold

BY MISS GOULD. "I never knew the dreading Of death's all-conquering blow; My mortal raiment shedding, I rose above the foe.

"Where sickness cannot pain me-Where comes nor grief nor night-Where sin shall never stain me, I dwell, a child of light.

"While many a pilgrim hoary, Treads long earth's weary way, I have eternal glory For one short year or day!"

Yet that sweet angel singing Its mother could not hear, For grief her heart was wringingbe'd but a mortal ear.

She could not see the beaming Of his celestial crown; For fast her tears were streaming; Her soul to dust bowed down.

A voice from heaven then falling In soothing tones to her, As of a father calling, Revealed the Comforter

And lifting up her lowly She saw the King all holy, Upon the throne Most High

Where shining hosts were pouring She saw her child adoring, Amid the seraphim.

LINES BY J. Q. ADAMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle publishes the following verses by our distinguished countryman, J. Q. Adams. They were written a few weeks ago, while Mr. Adams was sitting at his desk in the House of Representatives, and handed by him to Mr. Brinkerhoff, of

> Matter and mind, mysterious one, Is man till three score years and ten! Where? ere the thread of life was spun; Where? when reduced to dust again?

Almighty God! the doubt suppress, The doubt thou only can'st relieve; Let me, to solace my distress, Fly to thy Gospel! AND BELIEVE!

BIOGRAPHICAL.

BR. BELA L. PRATT, a local preacher, died in Weymouth, of consumption, April 9. Br. Pratt was converted under the labors of Rev. Jared Perkins in 1828. Notwithstanding the opposition he met with from some of his friends, he soon united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1833 he was appointed class leader. After experiencing severe conflicts of mind, and under the conviction that it was his duty to preach Christ and the resurrection, in 1835 he received license as an exhorter, and subsequently to preach. He was superintendent in the Sabbath. School the most of the time for elever years. In all his relations to the church and to his family, he discharged his responsibilities in a manner highly creditable and with eminent usefulness. His end was emphatically that of the perfect and the upright; it was peace, it was victory. His last whispers were, All is well! all is well! Let me go! let me go! Truro, May 27. H. MAYO.

MRS. SARAH WINKLEY, wife of Mr. Francis Winkley, died at Barrington, in March, aged 68 years. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church 16 years ago, and "adorned the doctrine of God our Savior" in life ever since. Her house was always a home for the Methodist preacher. In every circle in which she moved she was a worthy woman. She died as she JOHN SMITH 2D. Seabrook, May 1.

MARTHA JANE, youngest child of Rev. H. N. and Mary Macomber, of Saco, died of brain fever, Sabbath morning, May 24, aged 4 years. She loved the Sunday School, and the Sabbath before her death she was seen there, smiling and lovely, amidst the happy throng. But we shall see her there no more. The flower opened on earth-it blooms in heaven. Saco, May 29.

MISS HANNAH WARREN died at her father's house in Waterborough, of consumption, May 22, aged 20 years. She experienced religion about five years ago, under the ministry of Br. J. W. Atkins, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, where she retained her relation until she departed to the church above. She was an exemplary Christian, a patient sufferer, and her end was peace. Saco, May 29.

MRS. REBECCA SAUNDERS, wife of Mr. Joseph Saunders, died in this city. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in May Street about 16 years. She had strong confidence in the Lord. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. SAMUEL SNOWDEN. Boston, May 12.

ELIZABETH CUMMINGS, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Snowden, died in this city May 18, aged 22 years. She found Jesus. Her words were, O yes! hallelujah! happy! happy. And I say,

Amen! glory be to God for ever!

Boston, May 12.

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

SISTER SURPHILA P. MANN died in Providence, R. I., May 4, aged 22 years. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place in 1838. As a Christian, she had a catholic spirit, and her one great object was to do good. She was a good teacher in the public school, and did much in gathering children to the house of God, and in instructing them there on the Sabbath. But in her last sickness, it was her repeated remark, that, "in her ambition to do good, she felt as though she had neglected her own soul." She was taken sick while at Wilbraham Academy, in March, 1845, and from that went into a gradual decline, and died in Providence, as above stated, within Br. Husted's charge. She gained a clear evidence of her acceptance with God before she departed, and, we have no doubt, is now with the blessed in heaven. May her mourning friends be prepared to meet her there.

Ware, June 1.

MISS SALLY WINKLEY died at Barrington, N. H., in August, aged 70 years. Sister W. was among the first fruits of Methodism in Barring. She was exemplary in life, and uniform in her religious duties while in health. As she drew near the close of life, she never let an opportunity pass for doing good, in warning all that visited to prepare to meet God. She died sweetly resigned to the will of God.

JOHN SMITH, 2D.

Seabrook, May 1.

REV. WILBUR FISK, D. D. Rev. Dr. Fisk will hardly be forgotten. His wisdom and piety, learning and devotion, are still remembered by a vast circle of friends and ac-

his grave in the fulness of blessing and honor, and left behind him, in the bosom of his family, friends and acquaintance, the glorious assurance of his entry upon the rest of the saints, where, long ago, he has lifted his harp, and swept its his beauty, and thrilled with the bliss of his upper home, for which he lived, toiled and hoped. From his birth, he was a child of affliction

MINISTERIAL.

From the Christian Souvenir.

hind it that peculiar cough, which continued with

him ever after.

From early childhood, notwithstanding his constitution was by no means strong or healthy, he gave proof of extraordinary intellect, and profound judgment. So much so, that his dignified manner and conversation, revealing his understanding and turn of thought, were the subject of repally religious, he had imbibed sentiments of piety in his youthful soul, which continued with of young Fisk, began soon to show, for his mind ing this, he said, "I cannot endure long. Diffifested great eagerness in the acquisition of knowl- voluntary, and requires effort. edge, rising frequently at three or four o'clock doze and forget myself, I cease to breathe, and

seven to sixteen, he scarcely attended school alogether more than three years.

But passing over a series of years—in which we behold young Fisk, on the farm-in the grammar school-on the farm again-in the grammar school-now a teacher of a district school-then passing through his collegiate course, which was a brilliant scene throughout, distinguishing himself in every department of literature and science -we find his mind and soul panting for an exhibition of energy, in the office of the sacred ministry. Though he made an effort at the law. and appeared bent in his mind upon distinguishing himself as a statesman, and though he possessed all the qualifications for a master-spirit in that high sphere-yet still his soul was panting after a higher sphere, a more glorious arena, for the unfolding of its beauty and power. After

he rehearsed in 1838, at a meeting which he attended. The allusion is doubtless to himself :-DIALOGUE.

some time, he entered upon the ministry, but not

without much consideration and sore conflict, as

Christ. Go preach my Gospel.

Answer. But, Lord, I have other engagements. C. You are not your own; you are bought with A. But, Lord, I have been preparing myself

for an education. I have high prospects before C. What have you that you have not received?

A. Lord, I have strong domestic feelings, and I hope one day to have a family and home of my C. He that loveth houses or lands, wife or

children more than me, is not worthy of me. A. Lord, I have aged parents, and I am an only son. Filial love and duty require that I should look after them.

me, is not worthy of me.

answer?

father and mother. C. Let the dead bury their dead.

A. At any rate, I must wait a while, and acquire some property, &c. C. He that putteth his hand to the plough,

heaven. A. Lord, I cannot go. C. Wo unto you, if you preach not the Gos-

A. But, Lord, wilt thou not pity a poor helpless wretch, who begs an excuse as one would the celestial choir. Thus the anniversary of the plead for his life?

he became poor, that ye through his poverty "Here," (as he related the circumstance in

man covered his face with his hands, and burstng into tears, cried,

"Nay, but I yield, I yield."

The bond was signed and sealed, and the youth was consigned over, soul and body, to the church. to be playing about the mouth. The anticipa-The next thing I saw of him, he was threading a tions of the spirit appeared to have left their pathless forest among the Green Mountains, bordering upon the Canada line, driving his horse before him, because of the roughness of the wilderness, cheerful as an angel on an errand of mercy. And I heard his song, with which he made the ragged mountain tops that hung over his path reverberate; and what, sir, do you thick it was?

" No foot of land do I possess, No cottage in this wilderness, A poor wayfaring man; I lodge awhile in tents below. Or gladly wander to any fro, Till I my Canaan gain.

Nothing on earth I call my own, A stranger to the world unknown, I all their goods despise; I trample on their whole delight, And seek a city out of sight,

A city in the skies." His career as a minister was one of brightness. His piety was felt wherever he went, and his zeal and eloquence were effectual in accomplishing

great good for the cause of Christ. He was a light; a luminary, shining in beauty, upon all around him. His preaching was plain, eloquent and forcible. There was nothing gaudy or unmeaning in his style, or choice of idea or language. There were occasional kindlings, and flashings of genius. Under these influences, his imagination begins to play; his feelings seem to fire, by the velocity of mental action, above all, by the elevating nature of his themes. He raises you up, and sinks you down again; he weeps, and you weep with him. He turns your thoughts upon the sufferings of the Lamb, and you are melted; paints the splendors of the New Jerusalem, and you are ravished with ecstasy. Now the audience are bathed in tears of humble love, or transported with raptures of heavenly joy .-And now comes forth unequivocal audible testimony to the eloquence and power of the preacher. Sighs and tears, and perhaps shouts are heard around you. Thus-

"The live fountain in the speaker's heart,

Sends forth the streams that melt the ravished hearers A striking instance is given of the power of his oratory, while preaching on a certain occasion in the large church in Forsyth street, New York.—

science. He described the danger of the wicked man; his exposure, his constant liability to death. He followed him to the brink of death's dark precipice, and painted him plunging over the edge into perdition's gulf. The whole scene is vividly before the eye. A preacher sitting below him in the altar, suddenly and unconsciously throws out his arms to catch the sinner in his fall, and carry him in taith to the Lamb of God!

He was subsequently called to the presidency Though in the providence of God, he did not live of the Wesleyan University; a tribute to his learning, well deserved. He filled this important post, with credit to the institution and honor to himself, until death took him away from the earth to his reward, in the presence of God and the Lamb. His life was spent in usefulness and devotion, and in all preparation for another world; strings in lofty music of praise to the King in and when he was down, according to his own language, "hovering between two worlds," he was cheered by the gathering memories of his years, and the closing hopes, and opening glory of his certain joy. To live happy in Christ, was Fisk's which at three months old dried up, and left be- privilege—to die peacefully in Christ, was Fisk's

The following account of his last moments will be interesting to all.

Throughout his illness, the dying saint had been distinguished no less for coolness and selfpossession, than for the loftiness and power of Christian faith. He watched the progress of his own symptoms; from his skill in pathology, he knew how to interpret his feelings, and remarked consequence of a partial paralysis of the nerves him, and expanded gloriously, until his end. The connected with the organs of respiration, he could not breathe but by a voluntary exertion. Observof young Fisk, began soon to show, for his mind appeared to expand very rapidly, and he maniculty of breathing prevents sleep. Breathing is voluntary, and requires effort. When I lay in a in the morning, that he might have time to pursue then it wakes me." At another time, on opening the door to give him air, he said, "It is of no use. the door to give him air, he said, "It is of no use. His early advantages—so far as schooling was

There is air enough, but I cannot inhale. There concerned—were very limited. From the age of is want of energy in the respiratory nerves. They have no power. I was perfectly sensible of it yesterday, and all the physicians agree in that." February 14th, as his regular physician, Dr. Miner, was examining his pulse, he faintly said, "Why do you examine the pulse without pre-scribing? Is it low?" "Yes sir, very low."— " Is it fluttering?" " Not vet." he replied, faintly; and then sighed out, " The hour of release is at hand." On the 19th, as one came into the room, he

said, "I am going very fast—filing up with water—feet and hands swelling more;" at the same time rubbing his hands together. At another time, as he extended his dying hand to greet a friend who had been sent for, he said, "I believe I am going;" and soon after broke out in a distinct, though interrupted articulation.

" There is my house and portion fair; My treasure and my friends are there;

some of them, at least, and the rest are on their will be seen from the following dialogue, which way." And on being asked if he still believed in the doctrines which he had preached, he answered, "I do. They are God's truths, and will bear the light of eternity. I should be glad to be favored with ecstatic joy. As I draw near the celestial world, it seems desirable to have a bright view of its glories." To the Rev. Heman Bangs, who came to see him in his last moments, and said that he had "dreamed of seeing him in his for another profession. I have been struggling sick chamber, and that the room seemed filled with coruscations of glory," he replied, "I have not those coruscations of glory-those bright visions of the heavenly world-but I have a fixed

Thus he continued, gradually sinking into unconsciousness, from which it became increasingly difficult to arouse him; nevertheless, when aroused, his mind seemed perfectly clear. On the 20th, when articulation was rapidly failing him, a friend said to him, "You suffer a great deal of distress, sir, from fatigue and exhaustion;
C. He that loveth father or mother more than to a weary man. There is a place 'where the A. Lord, is there no excuse? May not another wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." He responded distinctly, "Bless God C. The gifts and callings of God are without farther sunk into coma, the same friend coming into the room, said, "I have come to see you again, sir; do you know me?" Pressing his hand, he said in a whisper, "Yes; glorious hope!" After this, when Mrs. Fisk took his hand, and inquired if he knew her, he returned the pressure, saying, "Yes, love, yes." 'These, and looketh back, is not fit for the kingdom of we believe, were the last words he uttered. He lingered on our mortal shores until the next day, when, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, his redeemed, and now disenthralled spirit, took its flight to its kindred skies, to mingle with the church of the first-born, and join the anthems of day that gave a hero and a patriot to the world, C. Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus is the anniversary of the day that gave another Christ, that though he was rich, for your sakes sanctified spirit to paradise. Let the names of washington and Fisk, both great in their respective departments, blend in future unison. Their happy spirits have long since greeted each other "the dialogue ended." The young in the plains of the brighter world above. As the body lay in the coffin, arrayed in

habiliments of the grave, its appearance was singularly lovely. Every trace of its past agonies had disappeared. The brow was perfectly unwrinkled, and his own peculiar smile seeme fluence on its former dwelling place; for

" Living light had touched the brow of death."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Herald and Journal.

WOMAN SHOULD BE RELIGIOUS.

How particularly adapted is the religion of Jesus Christ to be admired and embraced by woman. Jesus was, indeed, when on earth, friend to all the human race; but how emphatically a friend to woman. How great the honors he conferred upon her, and how frequent the display of miraculous power for her good. No wonder the devoted Anna rejoiced, gave thanks, and spake of Him to the multitude of expectant Jews who were looking for His coming. In his walks of benevolence, how often did he act the part of a kind and skilful physician to the poor and afflicted.

He enters the house of one of his disciples, rebukes a raging fever, and restores a mother to health and activity.

When approaching the city of Nain, although surrounded by a multitude, he observed the funeral train, and his compassionate eye rested upon the broken-hearted widow about to lay in he silent grave an only son. Quickly he reads the story of her afflictions, approaches the lifeless clay, calls back the departed spirit, and the mother again embraces her child.

When guest at the house of a proud Pharisee poor sinful woman, knowing his goodness, and wishing to testify her gratitude, ventured to approach his feet, and pour upon them preciou cintment. By a gentle, yet convincing reproof he rebuked the self-righteous Simon, pardoned the penitent, and bade her go in peace.

Again, in the throng that surrounded him, we time in vain, feeling that could she but touch the hem of his garment, she should be healed. She was not disappointed. Although trembling at the voice that spake to her, she heard nought but the the large church in Forsyth street, New York.— Having finished the discussion of his subject, he addressed himself directly to the heart and con-

and favors her with the privilege of heralding the glad tidings to an unbelieving city.

At the grave of Lazarus, he weeps with the doctrine of the resurrection.

In the synagogue we hear him fearlessly saywrite a prescription here?

ing to his adversaries, Ought not this woman whom
Satan hath bound these eighteen years, be loosed from her infirmity, even though it be on the bed, and tearing out a blank leaf,

On the cross, he provides a home for his mother, and thinks more of his weeping friends around him, than his own agonies. With good reason might woman be last to depart from the cross, and first to weep at the sepulchre of the blessed Jesus. Her solicitude is rewarded, when she write you a second. I have great hopes of your recognizes the well known voice of her risen recovery.' master, and is permitted to proclaim to the astonished disciples, "that she had seen the Lord." Scarce
Can one be found of all the highly favored turned.

daughters of Eve, who has ever heard of a crucified and risen Savior, that will not gladly for her bedside and affectionately kissing her. "See sake all and follow Him, seek to possess His pure what a kind, benevolent stranger has given us .and holy spirit, and like him do the will of their It will make us rich for several days. It has heavenly Father? In what a vast variety of enabled us to have a physician, and he will be ways, may a humble devoted female promote the here in a moment. Compose yourself, now, interest of Christ's kingdom on earth. But to do dear mother, and take courage." this, she must be entirely consecrated, sanctified, spirit, soul and body. Living half to the world, er, looking with pride and affection on her son. and half to God, or seeking no higher standard of "Come nearer, that I may bless you. God never Christian experience, than the majority of professors in these days have attained, though the fields still watch over you in all your paths! A phymay be white and ready for the harvest, little, sician has just been here. He was a stranger, very little can be done. Faith, though in the but he spake to me with a kindness and a commost humble and retiring female, is accepted by passion that were a balm to my heart. When Christ, and by prayer she may move the hand he went away, he left that prescription on the ta-

THE UNEXPECTED FRIEND.

"It must be, my child!" said the poor widow, wiping away the tears which slowly trickled down widow, trembling with an apprehension of she her wasted cheeks. There is no other resource. knew not what. I am too sick to work, and you cannot, surely, see me and your little brother starve. Try and beg a few shillings, and perhaps by the time that is gone, I may be better. Go, Henry, my dear; her son, but no sooner had she fixed her eyes I grieve to send you on such an errand, but it must be done."

The boy, a noble looking little fellow of about ten years, started up, and throwing his arms about his mother's neck, left the house without a word. He did not hear the groan of anguish that was uttered by his parent as the door closed behind him; and it was well that he did not, for his little heart was ready to break without it. It was a bye-street in Philadelphia, and as he walked to appearance, and soon awoke the mother from her and fro on the side walk, he looked first at one fainting fit. The joyful surprise, together with a person and then at another, as they passed him, but not one seemed to look kindly on him, and the longer he waited, the faster his courage ed her to perfect health. dwindled away, and the more difficult it became to muster resolution to beg. The tears were running down his cheeks, but nobody noticed them, friends who furnished her with constant and profor if they did, nobody seemed to care; for although clean, Henry looked poor and miserable, arrived at a proper age, they placed in respecta-

Every body seemed in a hurry, and the poor boy was quite in despair, when at last he espied gentleman who seemed to be very leisurely taking a morning walk. He was dressed in black, wore a three cornered hat, and had a face that was as mild and benignant as an angel's .-Somehow, when Henry looked at him, he felt all his eyes were quite red and swollen, and his he had not eaten for twenty-four hours. As Henry with a low, faltering voice, begged for a little charity, the gentleman stopped, and his kind heart

driven you to this step?

to flow afresh, "indeed, I was not born in this condition. But the misfortunes of my father, and over almost on her beam ends. the sickness of my mother, have driven me to the necessity now."

still more interested.

but he became bondsman for a friend who soon perilous situation. God heard his prayer. Early after failed, and he was entirely ruined. He on the Sabbath morning the wind moderated and could not live after this loss, and in one month the sea went down considerably. he died of grief, and his death was more dreadvery sick, and she since has become so much again before we attempt to go through." had courage to go to my mother's old acquaint- worship. ances, and tell them she had come to need charity. I thought you looked like a stranger, sir, and something in your face overcame my shame, and gave me courage to speak to you, O, sir, do pity my poor mother!'

The tears, and the simple and moving language groes in the West Indies, these three resolutions of the poor boy, touched a chord in the breast were agreed upon :of the stranger that was accustomed to frequent

vibrations. "Where does your mother live, my boy said he in a husky voice, " is it far from here i "She lives in the last house in this street, sir," replied Henry. "You can see it from here, in the third block, and on the left hand side."

"Have you sent for a physician?" his head. "I had money to pay neither for a physician nor for the medicine."

physician.'

little room in which he could see nothing but a answered again, "No! dat won't do yet! heart would break.

near the bedside of the invalid, and feigning to be a physician, inquired into the nature of her according to all de resolutions." disease. The symptoms were explained in a few words, when the widow with a deep sigh, added, O, sir, my sickness has a deeper cause, and cure. I am a mother—a wretched mother. I serve God and the church. see my children sinking daily deeper and deeper Let us do our duty, and then trust God with in misery and want, which I have no means of re- our safety. lieving. My sickness is of the heart, and death Those who design ill themselves, are commonly

storing to life an only daughter. Heedless of the scorns of the ignorant, he but speaks the words, "maid arise," and her afflicted parents are made to rejoice.

Heedless of the dreadful to me, for it awakens the thought of the scorns of the ignorant, he but speaks the words, "misery into which my children would be plunged if ____." Here emotion choked her utterance, and the tears flowed unrestrained down her At Jacob's well, fatigued and hungry, he forgets the toils of his journey, while he declares to a poor daughter of Samaria his true Messiahship, woman throbbed with a pleasure that was un-

wonted. "Do not despair," said the benevolent stran-At the grave of Lazarus, he weeps with the afflicted sisters, and to Martha explains the great doctrine of the resurrection.

By the despan, and of preserving a life that is so precious to your children. Can I

"I have no other paper," said she, "but per haps this will do."

The stranger took a pencil from his pocket

great service to you. If it is necessary, I will

He laid the paper on the table and went away. Scarcely was he gone when the elder son re-"Cheer up, dear mother," said he, going to

ble; see if you can read it. Henry glanced at the paper and started back

-he took it up, and as he read it through, again and again, a cry of wonder and astonishment "What is it, my son?" exclaimed the poor

"Ah, read, dear mother! God has heard

The mother took the paper from the hand of

upon it, than "My God!" she exclaimed, "it is

Washington!" and fell back fainting upon her

The writing was an obligation from Washingcase of necessity.

Meanwhile the expected physician made his

good nurse with which the physician provided her, and a plenty of wholesome food, soon restor-

The influence of Washington, who visited itable employment, and her sons, when they had and it is common for the poor and miserable to ble situations, where they were not only able to support themselves, but to render the remainder of their mother's life comfortable and happy.

Let the children who read this story, remem ber, when they think of the great and good Washington, that he was not above entering the dwelling of poverty, and carrying joy and gladness to the hearts of its inmates. This is no fictitious tale, but is only one of a thousand incidents which his fear vanish at once, and instantly approached might be related of him, and which stamp him him. His tears had been flowing so long, that one of the best of men.—N. Y. Chris. Messenger.

A PRAYING BOY IN PERIL.

One Saturday evening two boys, about the age melted with compassion as he looked into the fair of fourteen, belonging to the same school, left countenance of the poor boy, and saw the deep Tahiti in a large sailing boat, with a view of blush which spread all over his face, and listened to the modest, humble tones which accompanied distant. They left Tahiti with a fair wind, exs petition.

"You do not look like a boy that has been acEimeo. They had only got about half way customed to beg his bread," said he, kindly lay- across the channel, when the heavens began to ing his hand on the boy's shoulder; "what has gather blackness, the wind blew, the sea rose, "Indeed," answered Henry, his tears beginning and in a short time they were in the most imminent danger. The boat not being decked, she

The lad who was steering said to his compan ion, "Can you pray?" "Who is your father?" inquired the gentleman, "Then," said he, "you come and steer, and will pray." He knelt down and prayed that God "My father was a rich merchant of this city, would preserve them and deliver them from their

A breeze now sprung up from another quarter, ful than any other trouble. My mother, my little which enabled them to run for the port they had brother, and myself, soon sunk into the lowest left the preceding evening; but when they ardepths of poverty. My mother has, until now, rived near the harbor, they found the sea was managed to support herself and my little brother breaking violently all across the opening in the by her labor, and I have earned what I could by shovelling snow and other work that I could find were afraid to venture, lest the boat should be to do. But night before last mother was taken swamped. One said to the other, "Let us pray worse, that "—here the tears poured faster than ever—" I do fear she will die. I cannot think of any way in the world to help her. I have not had any way in the world to help her. I have not had any way in the world to help her. I have not had any way in the world to help her. I have not had any way in the world to help her. I have not had a few minutes, were carried safely any work to do for several weeks. I have not through, and got on shore in time for public

HOW TO GIVE.

At a missionary meeting held amongst the ne-

2. We will all give as God has enabled us.

3. We will all give willingly. As soon as the meeting was over, a leading negro took his seat at a table, with pen and ink, to put down what each came to give. Many came forward and gave, some more and some less. Among those that came was a rich old negro, al-"No, sir," said the boy, sorrowfully shaking most as rich as all the rest put together, and threw down upon the table a small silver coin. Take dat back again," said the negro that re-"Here," said the stranger, drawing some ceived the money. "Dat may be according to pieces of silver from his pocket, "here are three the first resolution, but not according to de dollars, take them and run immediately for a second." The rich old man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back again to his seat in a great Henry's eyes flashed with gratitude, he receiv- rage. One after another came forward, and as ed the money with a stammering and almost in- almost all gave more than himself, he was fairly audible voice, but with a look of the warmest ashamed of himself, and again threw down piece of money on the table, saying, "Dare The benevolent stranger immediately sought take dat!" It was a valuable piece of gold; but the dwelling of the sick widow. He entered a it was given so ill-temperedly, that the negro few implements of female labor, a miserable ta- may be according to the first and second resoluble, an old bureau, and a little bed which stood tion, but it not according to de last;" and he was in one corner, on which the invalid lay. She appeared weak, and almost exhausted, and on the himself and all the rest, he sat a long time, till bed at her feet sat a little boy crying as if his nearly all were gone, and then came up to the table, and with a smile on his face, and very Deeply moved at this sight, the stranger drew willingly gave a large sum to the treasurer.

Those are worthy of double honor who recede one which is beyond the art of the physician to voluntarily from the demands of their honor to

alone can end my sorrows, but even death is most apt to suspect that others design ill.

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sible to us.

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Newbury, Vt., March 13.

If Mar.25

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Vol. XVI

The following blind preacher of obscure birth and

mind and retenti Sweet | That ca And bid My soul And oft By thy r

> With suc Where 6 And glad Sweet ho Thy wing Engage t And since Believe h

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Shouting, THE TREE A There is a w siastic and the t terous, censorio while the latter

and what the fru Holiness is see joint agents, the 1. On the part a deep, hearty, si depravity and m a true, constant. priating faith in leemer's blood, a to purify and per

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We inquire,

by the energetic o tually cleansing th taking out the leas in answer to the p 3. This constit good tree-good i (A.) Its roots a beart is broken up mains, and all th

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(c.) The bran from a sound and dead or unfruitful ones-no disgrad These branches c ties, dispositions has for usefulness This tree is blooming-ever and cultivate it as cealed, however, that hinder its gr life, if permitted

while growing a

has been seen to accursed fig tree. Sometimes the are permitted to ! the branches; m veloping the butte ors and extravaga mon sense and th ous to the growt experience. The and disgrace the dulges in this con fore, come ye out rate, and I will re you." "When ward adorning of ing of gold, or showy, gaudy, or the hidden man o corruptible, even

quiet spirit, which Sometimes the vile hawk of slan biting-the dark devouring vultur eagle of pridebranches, eating u ing such a pestile stroys its life ar great Husbandma Sometimes the mising, disunion the body of the tr and hastening its

by a powerful ap Sometimes the the rats and mic wisdom and wor and among its ro ing its healthiness

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of the devil were stronger one—the session. Then t